

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

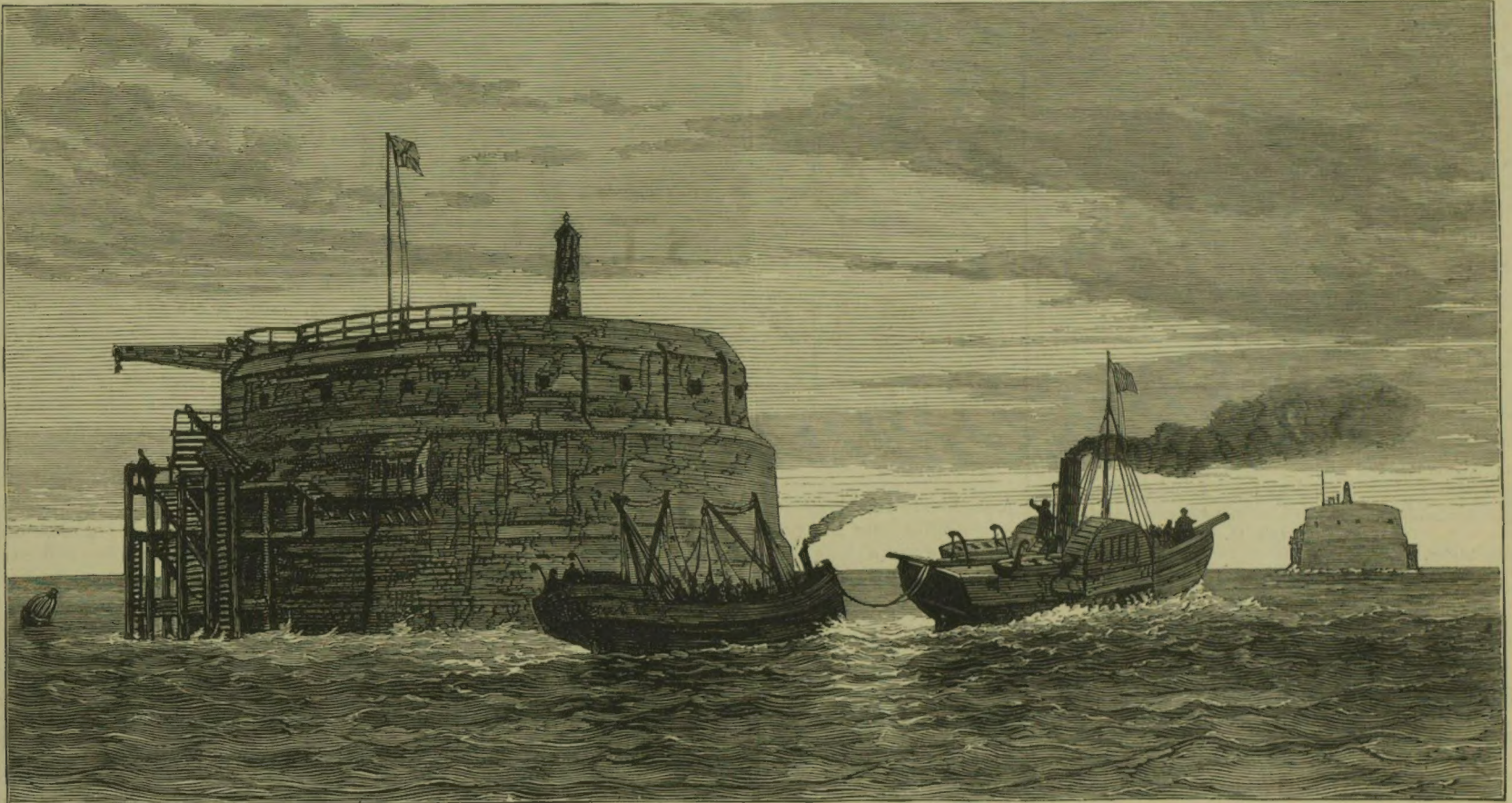
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No. 2106.—VOL. LXXV.

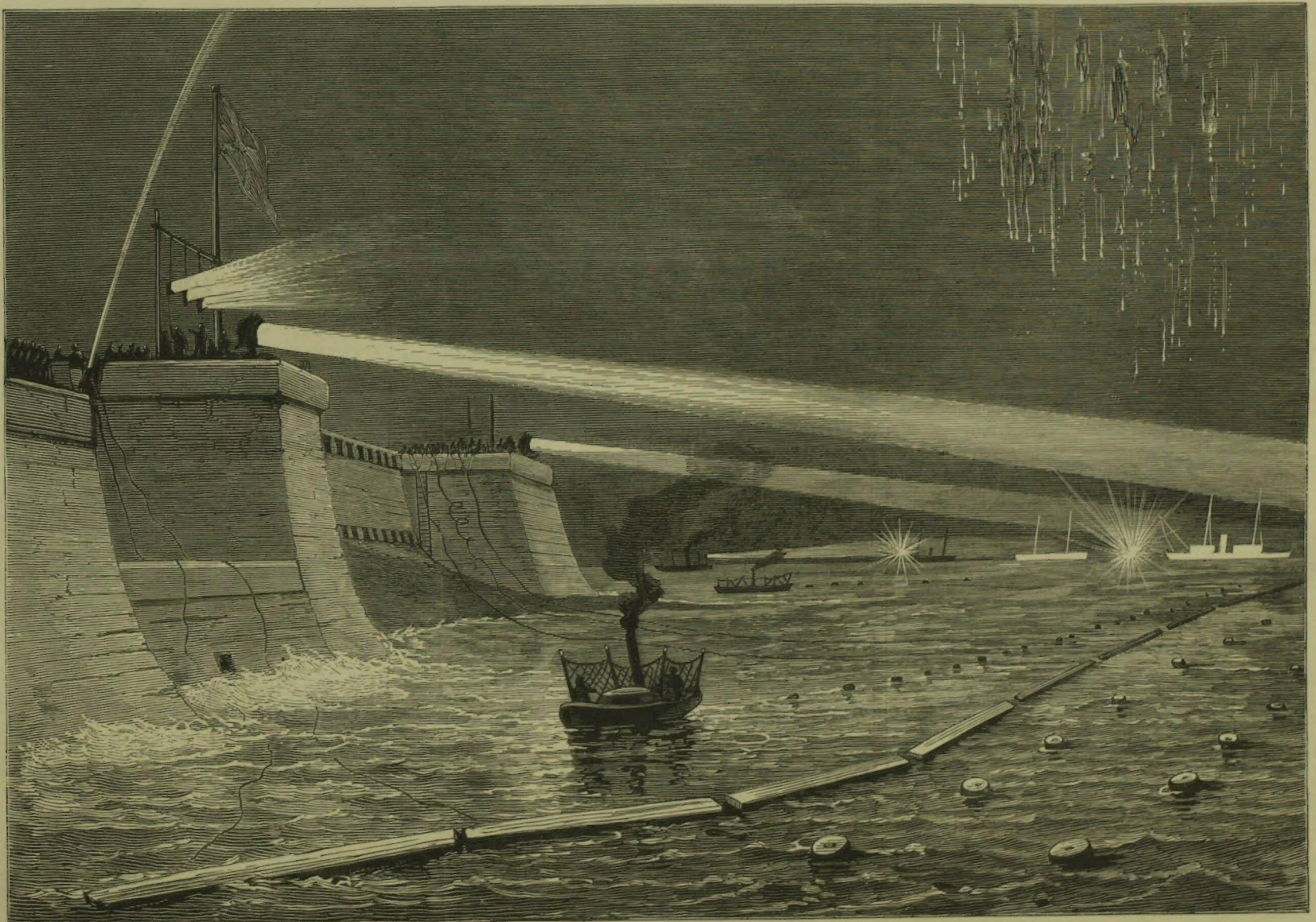
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.

EXPERIMENTAL DEMONSTRATION OF TORPEDO WARFARE AT PORTSMOUTH.  
SEE PAGE 375.



TORPEDO-TUG TOWING OUT SUBMARINE MINE PAST SPIT FORT.



VIEW FROM SOUTH OUTWORK OF FORT MONCKTON.



## BIRTHS.

On the 14th inst., at Sunnyside Cottage, Macclesfield, Cheshire, the wife of J. Walter H. Thorp, of a son.  
On the 19th inst., at Horton-crescent, Rugby, the wife of J. Herbert Simpson, M.D., of a daughter.  
On the 17th inst., at Croix près Roubaix, France, Eliza Agnes, née Leach, wife of the Rev. E. Champners Irwin, M.A., Vicar of Hinton-Admiral, Hants, of a son (Eric Hamilton).  
On the 18th inst., at 55, St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, the Hon. Mrs. Atholl Forbes, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at the parish church, Croydon, by the Rev. Charles B. Rowland, Vicar of Wolv-ley, uncle to the bride, Theophilus, third son of the late J. M. Morlet, of South Norwood, to Rachel Juliet, second daughter of S. N. Rowland, of Waddon Court, Croydon.  
On the 22nd inst., at the parish church, Bingley, by the Rev. A. P. Irvine, M.A., Vicar, Rural Dean of South Craven, Alfred, second son of Jas. B. Leach, Esq., of Croix près Roubaix, France, to Alice, second daughter of Henry Beldon, Esq., of Goltstock, near Bingley, Yorkshire.

## DEATHS.

On the 10th ult., at Bridge End, Egremont, Nicholas Mossop, Esq., eldest son of the late Henry Mossop, Esq., of Black Beck House, Halle, Cumberland, aged 51 years.  
On the 15th inst., at 5, Church-terrace, Lee, Elizabeth Jane Durham, aged 52 years.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 1.

**SUNDAY, OCT. 26.**  
Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.  
Morning Lessons: Ezek. xxxiv.; 1 Tim. iii. Evening Lessons: Ezek. xxxvii. or Dan. i.; Luke xviii. 31-xix. 11.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. C. McDowall, Head Master of Highgate School; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. W. J. Butler, Vicar of Wantage.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. J. H. Cheadle, Minor Canon of Westminster; 3 p.m., Canon Prothero.

**MONDAY, OCT. 27.**  
St. Paul's Cathedral, morning, the Bishop's Visitation; sermon by Rev. E. Capel Cure.  
National School of Cookery, 5 p.m. (Professor Church on the Chemistry of Food).

**TUESDAY, OCT. 28.**  
St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, Consecration of Rev. A. W. Sillitoe as Bishop of New Westminster; sermon by Right Hon. and Rev. Earl of Mulgrave, Vicar of Worsley.  
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. B. Thompson Lowe, on the Brain and its Relation to Mind).

**WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.**  
Hare-hunting begins.  
Accession of Albert I., King of Saxony, 1878.  
Society for Development of Science.

**THURSDAY, OCT. 30.**  
Full Moon, 2.10 a.m.  
Royal Toxophilite Society (extra target).

**FRIDAY, OCT. 31.**—Louis I., King of Portugal, born, 1838.

**SATURDAY, NOV. 1.**—All Saints' Day.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 84 feet.

| DAY.    | DAILY MEANS OF       |                         |            |                    |                  | THERMOM.                 |                          | WIND.              |   |  |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---|--|
|         | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Maximum, read at 10 P.M. | Minimum, read at 10 P.M. | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. | Rain in 24 hours, in 10 a.m. next morning. |
| October | Inches.              | °                       | °          | °                  | 1-10.            | °                        | °                        |                    | Miles.  | In.  |
| 12      | 30.498               | 45.5                    | 44.7       | 97                 | 10               | 49.7                     | 42.2                     | NE.                | 40  | 0.015*                                     |
| 13      | 30.331               | 46.7                    | 45.6       | 96                 | 10               | 50.7                     | 44.0                     | NE. NW. WNW.       | 90  | 0.010                                      |
| 14      | 30.100               | 47.9                    | 45.5       | 92                 | 10               | 53.8                     | 44.0                     | WNW. W. N.         | 169   | 0.005                                      |
| 15      | 30.186               | 41.2                    | 32.4       | 73                 | 4                | 47.9                     | 37.8                     | N.                 | 225   | 0.000                                      |
| 16      | 30.143               | 40.7                    | 32.4       | 74                 | 4                | 48.8                     | 33.8                     | N. NNW.            | 184   | 0.005                                      |
| 17      | 29.776               | 47.1                    | 43.4       | 88                 | 10               | 56.4                     | 34.3                     | SW. WNW.           | 285   | 0.000                                      |
| 18      | 29.927               | 46.8                    | 39.4       | 78                 | 6                | 51.3                     | 42.7                     | NW. W.             | 167   | 0.090                                      |

\* Dew and fine rain.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.555 30.330 30.179 30.154 30.211 29.834 29.963  
Temperature of Air .. 44.6 46.7 49.7 42.8 42.8 50.2 48.9  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 44.1 45.8 48.4 40.2 38.9 48.2 41.7  
Direction of Wind .. NE. NW. WNW. N. NNW. WSW. NW.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 1.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m     | h m     | h m      | h m        | h m       | h m     | h m       |
| 11 25   | 11 53   | —        | 0 16       | 0 37      | 0 55    | 1 15      |
| 1 15    | 1 33    | 1 51     | 2 10       | 2 28      | 2 46    | 3 04      |
| 3 15    | 3 33    | 3 51     | 4 10       | 4 28      | 4 46    | 5 04      |
| 5 15    | 5 33    | 5 51     | 6 10       | 6 28      | 6 46    | 7 04      |
| 7 15    | 7 33    | 7 51     | 8 10       | 8 28      | 8 46    | 9 04      |
| 9 15    | 9 33    | 9 51     | 10 10      | 10 28     | 10 46   | 11 04     |

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

## EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAYS.

WEDNESDAYS.

THURSDAYS.

FRIDAYS.

SATURDAYS.

SUNDAYS.

THREE

AND

EIGHT.

## OPENING OF THE FIFTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.

Fauntleroy, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programme. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Doors open at 2.30 for day performances; 7.30 for the evening performances.

Every West-End omnibus runs to the doors of the Hall.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.  
SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, OCT. 26, 27, and 28.—THE IRON CHEST—Mr. Irving.  
WEDNESDAY, 29.—HAMLET—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.  
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 30 and 31, the Theatre will be closed; and on SATURDAY, NOV. 1, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE will be produced—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.  
Box-Office open Ten to Five. No fees of any kind.

**CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.**—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the world. Variety Artists at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE (last weeks), at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Misses Aguzzi, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to 22s.

**CANTERBURY.**—DR. CARVER, the Great American Marksmen. Champion Rifle Shot of the World. Every Evening, at 10.30. "Nothing more wonderful of the kind has ever been done with a rifle."—Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.

**DR. CARVER.**—Extraordinary Rifle-Shooting while riding full speed on Winnebago. Double shots at flying objects, and coins, the wonderful Jump shot, throwing the lasso, &c.—THE CANTERBURY.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.**  
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.—THE PIRATE'S HOME, written by Gilbert & Sullivan, music by Vivian Bigg; after which A QUICK VISIT, a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and BACK FROM INDIA. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight. Morning Performances every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

## THE YORKSHIRE FINE-ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION WILL FINALLY CLOSE ON SATURDAY, NOV. 8.

**CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY** (Twenty-fourth Season) is NOW OPEN, with many NEW WORKS by celebrated English and Foreign Artists. Descriptive Catalogue, including the VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY, price 6d.  
The yearly sales average £7000. Apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

**DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.**—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 8. 1s.

Now Ready,

PRICE ONE SHILLING (Inland Postage, 2½d.).

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## LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1880,

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SIX COLOURED PICTURES,

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TWELVE SKETCHES ILLUSTRATING THE SEASONS

AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR;

TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,

WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1879; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mahomedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-four years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

A slight revival of Trade throws a rather brighter and warmer tint over the prospects of the country than has been seen for a long time past. Whether it will be a continuous and growing change for the better cannot as yet be safely pronounced upon. It is a present good, at any rate. It checks further depression. It kindles hope. It wakens up from deathlike torpor commercial enterprise. Capital is watching its opportunities with an eagerness that is somewhat feverish and will need not a little self-restraint. We will not speculate upon the hereafter. It may suddenly disappoint us, or it may slowly develop elements of permanence. We have a trying winter before us. The sun has not shed upon this part of the world his usual amount of balmy and ripening influences. In some way or other, no doubt, we are destined to realise the evil consequences of so dominant a fact. A long swoon—for the state of trade may be fitly represented by such a figure—cannot be endured without a succession of painful, even if they prove to be recovering, experiences, and, for a considerable period yet to come, even at best, we shall walk staggeringly where we were wont to move erect.

There is some resuscitation, too, of political life. A last Parliamentary Session, as they approach it, stirs the blood of parties. We may be said already to have entered upon a season of electioneering, and public discussion, mainly conducted by the foremost Leaders of political thought and action, is actively at work, not within the precincts of Westminster Palace, but in the great provincial centres of industry and population. Speaker after speaker takes up the theme of debate, most of them treating it from a party point of view. The Press reports their rhetorical efforts, and the people read, from day to day, the *pros* and *cons* of a great national argument. There can be no objection to this. It is a useful preliminary to a General Election. It may evolve more heat and passion than is compatible with a calm judgment of the interests of the country, but, at least, it tends to enlighten as well as to stir men's minds, and, to some extent, to adjust the balance between the "ins" and the "outs." What will be the upshot of it all when the poll comes to be taken by Constitutional authority it is not for us to predict. But the process being applied by all political sections for the purpose of swaying the will of the majority is, unquestionably, spite of some drawbacks, a healthy and health-giving one.

The circumstances, economic and political, which now beset the Government of the United Kingdom can hardly be described as fortunate or flattering, though, as has been already intimated, they are a trifle less gloomy than they have been of late. The policy of the country in its relation to other States, or even to its own Colonies, shows nowhere any very decided marks of success. In such military contests as those in which we have taken part we have not been baffled. We are strong in all the moral qualities which give victory to armies. We equip with the best arms of precision those whom we call upon to fight our battles. We cheer them on to the encounter. We pay special honours to those who survive it. But a mere predominance of physical force, although it undulates, constitutes but a small

part of the government of nations. Take Afghanistan as an instance. We have entered the City of Cabul triumphantly. We have occupied it with our forces. We have proclaimed martial law to be law for the inhabitants within a circuit of ten or a dozen miles. We may have to do the same thing at Candahar and Herat, and we may do it, perhaps, without much loss of life. But, whatever may be said of this, it is not the policy which the British Nation desires. Say it is forced upon us by necessity—by the abdication of Yakoob Khan—it still remains true that we are governed rather than that we govern. It is not of choice that we virtually annex Afghanistan, but we have put ourselves into a position in which the virtue becomes a necessity. We sit upon the safety-valve of the engine, not because we wish to do so, but because we must. But we know the danger to which we are exposed. Our weak point in India is that of Finance, and even before the occupation of Afghanistan Indian Finance was burdened up to the full scale of its capacity.

Take, again, South Africa. The power of Cetewayo is broken. The King himself is a prisoner in Cape Town Castle. Not a British soldier remains in Zululand. Sir Garnet Wolseley has devised and applied a new framework of settlement for the inhabitants of that region—one that we do not think less of because the Colonists object to it. But the problem which our South African possessions presented to us for solution is not solved. The soldier has done his work; but it cannot be pretended that the statesman has been equally successful. There is neither unity, nor, as far as can be seen, a germinant principle of unity, in the work which has been achieved. Haphazard aggressiveness seems to be the present temper of the colonial mind, in place of reverence for justice and conformity to law. Things are not so bad, perhaps, as they were twenty, or even ten years ago; but the march of improvement is extremely slow, and one cannot detect among the elements of practical policy in South Africa any that has within itself the power of fusing civilised and uncivilised populations into one living and coherent mass.

If now we turn our eyes to Continental Europe, they will rest upon a less perplexed, perhaps, but by no means a pleasing *ensemble*. Diplomacy is understood (possibly without sufficient reason) to be mining and countermining the interests of Peoples. Great armaments are being kept up, to the sad detriment of industrial pursuits, with the view of one day extending the sphere of political rule. Meanwhile, rumour takes advantage of the prevailing uncertainty to invent, or at any rate to spread abroad, statements which have but little foundation in facts. Germany and Austria are, it is given out, to become united in alliance; Russia and France are thereupon supposed to be approaching each other; and Great Britain, it is conjectured, will cast in her lot with the former, if only to save Turkey from expulsion from Europe. Such things are talked about in the high places of political conference and action. They scarcely ever come to much. They do but little to determine the conduct or the fortune of nations. Paper schemes are not very apt to accelerate, or to impede, the natural course of events—much less schemes that are merely imaginary. When these latter have served their purpose on the Stock Exchange they have done their worst. They have no influence upon the deep current of international affairs.

## THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue at Balmoral. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess and the Empress Eugénie, drove out yesterday week. Prince Leopold left the castle for Sheffield. Lieutenant Bigge, R.A., who had been a personal friend of the Prince Imperial, and was on a visit to the Empress Eugénie at Abergeldie Castle, dined with the Queen on Saturday. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the Grand Duke and Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at the castle by the Rev. Archibald Campbell. In the afternoon the Queen, with the Princess, the Grand Duke and Hereditary Grand Duke, went to Abergeldie and visited the Empress Eugénie. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has visited Miss Farquharson at Invercauld. The Queen takes daily drives around the Royal demesnes, and the Princess rides frequently. The Grand Duke and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse have left Balmoral upon their return to Germany. The Lord Chancellor has left the castle. The Hon. Ethel Cadogan has succeeded the Hon. Amy Lambart as Maid of Honour in Waiting. Lieutenant-General Sir H. Ponsonby has arrived at the castle.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Czarewitch and Czarevna, arrived at the Northern Terminus at Paris by the Cologne express on Saturday last from Copenhagen. They were received by the Grand Duke Alexis, Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, and Mr. F. O. Adams, First Secretary to the British Embassy. The King of Denmark had travelled with their Royal Highnesses to Frankfort-on-Maine, where he took leave of the Royal family, and proceeded to Gmünden, to join the Queen of Denmark on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland. The Prince and Princess, with their relatives, stayed at the Hôtel Bristol during their sojourn in Paris. Shortly after their arrival the Prince and the Czarewitch called on the President of the Republic at the Elysée, their visit being returned by M. Grévy on Sunday. The illustrious party dined together at the Café Anglais on Saturday evening, and afterwards went to the Vaudeville Theatre. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with the Czarewitch and Czarevna, were entertained at luncheon at the Russian Embassy by Prince Orloff. The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Alexis, the Grand Duchess Catherine and her daughter, the staff of the Embassy and of the Consulate, and the members of the Royal and Imperial suites were present, covers being laid for thirty. The Prince and Princess, the Czarewitch, and Czarevna dined



en famille at the Café Anglais on Monday, and afterwards went together to the Opera, where they occupied the Presidential box. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Czarevitch and Czarevna, went to the Théâtre Français on Tuesday night. On Wednesday the Prince visited Mlle. Sara Bernhardt's studio, and was shown the *buffon* group which she is finishing for the Princess. Her Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, having on board Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, arrived at Palermo yesterday afternoon. The Prince and Princess have returned to Marlborough House. Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales arrived in town on Monday from Denmark.

The Duchess of Edinburgh is convalescent. The Grand Duke and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt have arrived at Eastwell Park on a visit to the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duchess. Lady Emma Osborne has succeeded Lady Harriet Grimston in waiting on her Royal and Imperial Highness; and a Captain the Hon. D. J. Monson has succeeded Captain Clarke as Equerry in Waiting to the Duke.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have consented to open a grand bazaar, which will be held in the dome of the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, early in the ensuing month, in aid of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army.

Prince Leopold arrived at Sheffield on Saturday last from Balmoral. The Prince was received at the Victoria railway station by Mr. Mark Firth and by the Mayor and Corporation. An address was presented and gracefully responded to by his Royal Highness, after which he drove with his host, Mr. Firth, to Oak Brook, the local volunteers and yeomanry forming guard and escort. The Prince opened Firth College at Sheffield on Monday in the presence of a large assemblage of those interested in higher education. The college, which is to be a local home of University education, has been erected at a cost of £20,000, and is the gift of Mr. Mark Firth to the town. In addition to providing the college, he has also given £5000 towards an endowment fund, and this fund now reaches £15,000 towards the £25,000 required. Mr. Mark Firth presented the deed of gift to the Prince, who acknowledged it in an eloquent speech, after which he handed the trust deed of the college to Mr. T. Roberts, jun., who received it on behalf of the trustees. His Royal Highness, on behalf of the subscribers, then presented to Mr. Mark Firth a portrait, bust, and a cheque for £1500, as a testimonial in recognition of his benefactions. The £1500 will be devoted to the foundation of the Firth scholarships in connection with the college. The Prince, on leaving the college, went to the Cutlers' Hall, where the Cutlers' Company and the Town Trustees presented addresses to his Royal Highness, after which he was entertained at luncheon by the Mayor and Corporation in the hall, and afterwards visited Firth Park, opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales four years since. The day was kept as a general holiday, and the Prince was greeted by all with the utmost enthusiasm. Prince Leopold had a busy day on Tuesday, visiting the principal steel, cutlery, and electro-plating works at Sheffield, and witnessing the rolling of a steel plate for one of her Majesty's ships, and the Bessemer process of making steel. In the evening he attended a ball given by his host, Mr. Firth. On Wednesday the Prince visited the St. George's Museum, Walkley, founded by Mr. Ruskin.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned from his inspection of the garrison at Edinburgh.

The Empress Eugénie attended Divine service on Sunday in the Roman Catholic church, Braemar. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Stewart. The Empress frequently exchanges visits with the Queen at Balmoral.

His Excellency Count Karolyi returned to the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Saturday last, from visiting Earl and Countess Delawarr at Buckhurst Park. Countess Karolyi has returned from Filey. His Excellency has taken a house at Brighton for the season. His Excellency Count Münster has left Carlton House-terrace for Hanover and Berlin. The Ambassador Baron Von den Brincken will act as Chargé-d'Affaires. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough have arrived at Portarlinton, to reside some time at Emo Park, the residence of Lord Portarlinton. The Earl and Countess of Clarendon arrived at The Grove, Watford, on Saturday. Lord Lyons has arrived at Knowsley on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby. Lord Houghton and the Misses Milnes have arrived at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, from Scotland. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone, with Mr. Herbert and Miss Gladstone, have arrived in Harley-street from Venice and Paris.

The daughter of the Earl and Countess of Rosebery was baptised at Epsom on Sunday afternoon. Lord Hartington was one of the sponsors.

The infant daughter of Mr. H. C. Okeover and the Hon. Mrs. Okeover was baptised at Okeover church, near Ashbourne, on the 16th inst. The Queen was godmother to the child, being represented by Lady Waterpark. The infant was named Victoria Alexandrina. The Dean of Lichfield performed the ceremony. The Queen presented to her godchild a massive gilt cup beautifully embossed, on which were engraved the names of the little girl and of her godmother, "Victoria R. and I."

#### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Mr. John Edward Gordon, son of Lord Gordon of Drumearn, was married to Elizabeth Anna, daughter of Mr. John Snowden Henry, late M.P. for South-East Lancashire, on Saturday last, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Prothero, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D., Canons of Westminster. The church was crowded in every part by the children from Bethnal-green, Spitalfields, the Borough Home, the London Medical Mission, &c., who testified by various tokens their affection for the bride and bridegroom, who had for many years taken a warm interest in their welfare. The bride's dress was of ivory satin, trimmed with old point d'Alençon. The only ornaments were bouquets and tendrils of natural exotic flowers. The bridesmaids, Miss Morley and Miss Sybil Dyke, wore costumes of ivory plush and cashmere, plush caps trimmed with Mechlin lace, and white heather and ivy, the badge of the Clan Gordon. The gifts numbered nearly 200, and included many from the children of different schools and homes, and old servants of both families.

A marriage has been arranged between Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, second son of the Duke of Leinster, and Lady Adelaide Forbes, eldest daughter of the Earl of Granard.

The marriage of Lieutenant W. C. James, Royal Scots Greys, only son of Lord Justice James, and Miss Millais, eldest daughter of Mr. John Everett Millais, R.A., is to take place in town on Nov. 28.

A marriage is announced, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Arthur Henderson Fairbairn, eldest son of Sir Thomas Fairbairn, Bart., of Bambridge, Hants, and Miss Ethel Fuller, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, of Trayton House, Richmond, Surrey.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Charles Stuart Wortley, younger son of the Right Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Q.C., formerly Recorder of London and Solicitor-General, and Miss Beatrice Trollope, daughter of Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope.

#### \*TORPEDO WARFARE DEMONSTRATIONS.

An interesting performance for the instruction of the naval and military services in the use of torpedoes and submarine mines took place on the night of Thursday, the 16th ult., in front of the shore to the west of Portsmouth harbour, below Haslar Hospital, where Fort Monckton and Fort Gilkicker command the roadstead of Spithead. These forts are supported by Southsea Castle on the eastern side of the entrance to Portsmouth, also by the Spit Fort and several other batteries, along the shores of a bay two miles wide by more than a mile in radius, which no hostile fleet could enter. The western shore, which is immediately opposite Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, is protected by a stone wall and causeway against the encroachments of the sea. At the harbour end is Blockhouse Fort, which commands the fairway; at the other end Fort Monckton defends the entrance from the west and prevents a landing at any part of the wall. The plan of the mimic warfare on Thursday week may now be explained. It was supposed that a fleet of the enemy's ironclads had forced the passage of the Needles and run the gauntlet of Hurst Castle, and was preparing to make a night attack upon the dockyard and ships. Before the fleet, however, was able to command the dockyard, it was necessary that a passage should be cleared through a channel defended by submarine mines, supplemented by various kinds of obstructions, floating and fixed. The fort at Gilkicker and all batteries on the shore were supposed to have been silenced by the fire of the enemy's ships. The only heavy artillery remaining for the defence of the mines was some of the guns of Fort Monckton. But these were supported by a battery of field artillery (the L. battery of the fourth brigade, from Hillsea), and two battalions of infantry, represented by a couple of detachments of ninety men each, furnished by the 24th Regiment and the Royal Marines, under the command of Major Keough, of the 12th Foot. On the water the defenders had four guard-boats, manned by marines and bluejackets, under the command of Captain Dowding, of the *Asia*. At the moment of the attack the enemy was understood to have cleared a passage through the advanced mines 120 yards wide up to a point within range of the defenders' guns, and was about to dispatch boats forward to remove obstructions and to open by countermining, or by other means, a channel for his fleet through the remainder of the defended approach. Hence the contest which we are describing between the Royal Engineers and the navy, which latter force was represented by the Bloodhound, Vesuvius, and Lightning, and six launches from the *Vernon* and *Hecla*, the whole being under the command of Captain Gordon, R.N.

The channel, the possession of which was so obstinately contested, was bordered on one side by the sea-wall already mentioned, the other side being an imaginary line, indicated by the *Speedy* and *Medina*, tenders, which were moored at wide intervals, and exhibited lanterns in their rigging. The defended area measured 1800 yards long and 800 yards broad. The attacking vessels were obliged to pass over it, breaking out from it either at the end or the sides. In contiguity with the farther or imaginary boundary line there was supposed to be a channel 150 yards wide for the use of friendly or neutral craft entering or leaving the port. The engineers were obliged to preserve the freedom of the channel, at the same time that they secured its defence. This they accomplished by sinking a number of "observation" mines, which would not explode by either mechanical or electrical contact, but only from connection with the shore after cross bearings had shown that the enemy had approached within the range of the submarine mines. While these conditions rendered them dangerous only to an enemy, the depth at which they were sunk enabled vessels to pass over without coming into collision with them. The remaining breadth of the channel was closed, and it was here that the most exciting part of the contest took place. Close in shore a number of mechanical mines had been dropped as a precaution against the passage of small "creeping" craft. These torpedoes exploded by mere percussion, automatically, and without any assistance from the shore. Nearer the middle of the locked channel, and a little farther removed from the point of entrance, three nests of buoyant torpedoes had been fixed. These were fired by electric contact the moment the enemy's boats completed the circuit by bumping against them. It may thus be imagined that the defences were of a very formidable character, especially as their whereabouts could only be determined by "creeping." This was accomplished by means of grapnels, dragged over the ground where the mines were supposed to be. As soon as the hook fastened upon the moorings of a torpedo or its cable, a small charge of gun-cotton, contained in a canister fixed inside the grapnel, would explode, and the torpedo would be rendered impotent by the fracture of its connections. The Royal Engineers had adopted the unusual precaution of placing a colossal boom, 600 yards long and ten inches square, across the closed channel, so that none of the electric cables could be approached until this unexpected barrier had been removed. It was at this point that the battle culminated. A brilliant ray of electric light was kept constantly playing upon the boom from a lantern worked by seventy Grove's cells and stationed on board a boat moored at its shore extremity. The attacking small craft were supposed to be well peppered from the shore, the infantry, stationed on the right and left flanks of the fort, and also within the curtain, keeping up an imaginary fusillade, while the guns and field-pieces on the parapet directed an imaginary mitraille of case and shrapnel over the whole area. Colonel Shaw, R.E., was in chief command of the land defences; Captain John Ramsay, R.E. (the officer in command of the submarine miners), was in special charge of the torpedo arrangements.

In reality, it need not be said, the submarine mines and countermines were harmless. The charges in each case were supposed to represent 500 lb. of gun-cotton, and to be worth £50 each. As the explosion of torpedoes of this size would be not only extremely dangerous, but much too expensive, imagination was largely brought into play. Each mine and counter-mine was provided with a "blowing charge" consisting of a couple of pounds of powder, the exploding of which, either by concussion or electrical contact, being visible, was sufficient to show that the engine was operative and had accomplished its work. Every boat, therefore, which detonated a charge was supposed to have been blown to pieces, and every boat which was found to be within a radius of 30 feet of the explosion was obliged to retire from the contest in a disabled condition. The electric light was very largely employed. The lights afloat were on the *Wilde* principle, while two on the bastions of the fort were generated by a D Gramme and a Siemens machine. One of the guard-boats carried an M Gramme machine: the light at the boom was worked by a battery formed of Grove's cells.

The attacking flotilla, which had assembled at the harbour rendezvous at nine o'clock in the evening, began cautiously feeling their way into the protected waters from the south-west. The furnaces were screened as much as possible to prevent the glare of the fires being observed by the defenders, while the vibrations of their engines were so subdued as to make it difficult for the ear to detect their approach. The

guard-boats carried white flags at the stern, while the steam-launches were distinguished from each other by boards being lashed across their funnels. Each hit was recorded by a prearranged code of signals, and it was not long before the whole of the six launches belonging to the enemy were signalled out of action. Before the whole flotilla, however, was placed *hors de combat*, one daring steam-launch was observed to tow a row-boat alongside the booms, to which the inmates succeeded in attaching a charge of dynamite. This was at once exploded, as soon as the hostile craft had retired to a safe distance. The injury was not immediately apparent, but it was subsequently demonstrated to have been sufficiently fractured to allow of the Bloodhound passing through the breach. The Bloodhound itself was the first to begin dropping a line of counter-mines in the midst of the defenders' torpedoes. This was one of a projected double line which was intended to sweep a channel 700 yards in length; but as she afforded a clear and comparatively bulky target for artillery, she was disabled and compelled to retire before she could explode them. The Lightning was equally unlucky, notwithstanding her enormous speed and low hull; the *Vesuvius*, however, was perfectly successful, and was enabled not only to drop the second line of counter-mines, but to explode them; but whether they fell within the fatal radius of 30 ft. remained to be determined by subsequent examination. At any rate, as the diameter of the destructive energy would only be 60 ft., this was not considered sufficient to admit of the passage of an ironclad. Practically, therefore, the safety of the dockyard was not endangered by the enemy's operations.

We are indebted to an officer of the scientific branch for the sketches that furnish our Illustrations of this affair, which was witnessed by a multitude of spectators from the sea-wall and from the piers at Portsmouth, besides those privileged to stand on the ramparts of Fort Monckton, including the military attachés of several foreign Embassies.

#### MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed present another novelty, in the shape of a clever little sketch entitled "The Pirate's Home," which now forms the first item in their programme. The piece is full of little quaint sayings that irresistibly excite the risible faculties of the audience; and has, moreover, considerable merit in the way of characterisation. The action takes place on a desolate island lying off the western coast, the sole inhabitant of which is one Lonesome George (Mr. Alfred Reed), whose love of solitude has become a chronic affection, and who has, moreover, a natural antipathy to the sound of a human voice. In the indulgence of this propensity he is disturbed by the advent of certain tourists, who make their appearance severally upon the scene, and greatly disturb the equilibrium of his feelings. Assuming the attire of Sir Whitley Creme (Mr. Alfred Bishop), he is mistaken for that worthy by Mrs. Pleyer Cardswell (Miss Lucy Williams), and much merriment is the result of the illusion. The whole is interspersed with a pleasant little love-story, the principals of which are Digby Straigh (Mr. Corney Grain) and Rosie Templeton (Miss Edith Brandon). A misunderstanding taking place in consequence of a bicycle, and the letters between the parties having been intercepted, some complication ensues. Ultimately the mists clear away, and a reconciliation is effected. The acting is good. Mr. Corney Grain gives an excellent rendering of Digby Straigh, and Mr. Alfred Reed as Lonesome George is exceedingly amusing. The female interest is admirably supported by Miss Lucy Williams and Miss Edith Brandon. The Sir Whitley Creme of Mr. Alfred Bishop is also a noteworthy performance. The piece is written by Gilbert A'Beckett, and the music composed by Vivian Bligh. Following this comes Mr. Corney Grain's new musical sketch "A Quiet Visit," in which that gentleman's vocal and instrumental abilities are exhibited to the intense delight of the audience.

Mr. W. J. Metcalfe, Q.C., has been appointed Judge of the Bristol County Court, in the room of the late Mr. Fisher.

The Mayor of Crewe paid into the bank £500 towards providing a public park for the town, the donation being made in lieu of giving banquets during his year of office.

Professor Max Müller gave on Monday the opening address of the session in connection with the Birmingham and Midland Institute, of which he is president for the year. The lecture was delivered in the Townhall, which was crowded, and was preceded by the distribution of the prizes to the successful students of last session.

The East Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture on Tuesday discussed the agricultural depression, amongst the speakers being Colonel Barne, M.P., Lord Waveney, and Mr. F. S. Corrae. A resolution was passed affirming that the burdens imposed by law on agriculture were a serious disadvantage in competition with the foreigner.

The exhibition of paintings at the Manchester Royal Institution was opened to the public, free of charge, on Sunday afternoon. The Mayor and other members of the Corporation, who were present, expressed themselves highly gratified with the result of the experiment, not a single complaint being made against any individual, although 4194 persons, representing all classes of society, passed the turnstile.

It is proposed to unite Liverpool and Birkenhead by a subway under the Mersey twenty-nine feet wide and two miles long, estimated to cost half a million. The Birkenhead Corporation promise to guarantee one fourth the capital, and the other three fourths, it is hoped, may be guaranteed by the Mersey Docks Board, railways interested, and the Liverpool Corporation.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Inverness held on the 16th inst., it was unanimously resolved to present the freedom of the burgh to Mr. John Bright, M.P., who was then residing in the district. A deputation waited on the right hon. gentleman, who expressed his thanks for the intended honour, but said he could not accept it at present, as he went south the next day. It was also resolved to confer the freedom of the burgh on Mr. Duncan McLaren, M.P.

At the congress of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, held in the Manchester Townhall last September, Mr. John Heywood, of that city, and of 18, Paternoster-square, London, exhibited some oak reading-cases of all sizes, which were much approved. A case prepared by the firm for preserving copies of this paper (why is the word "Illustrated" omitted in the title affixed?), though somewhat cumbersome, has a neat appearance, and is, of course, durability itself.

The Sanitary Congress assembled on Tuesday at Croydon, where the proceedings opened with a luncheon. Mr. Drummond, who presided, pointed out that the object of the institute was the promotion of a knowledge of sanitary science, and the appointment of qualified officers as local inspectors, who were not to obtain such appointments until after an examination. An exhibition of sanitary manufactures was afterwards held; and in the evening the address at the opening of the Congress was delivered by Dr. B. W. Richardson.



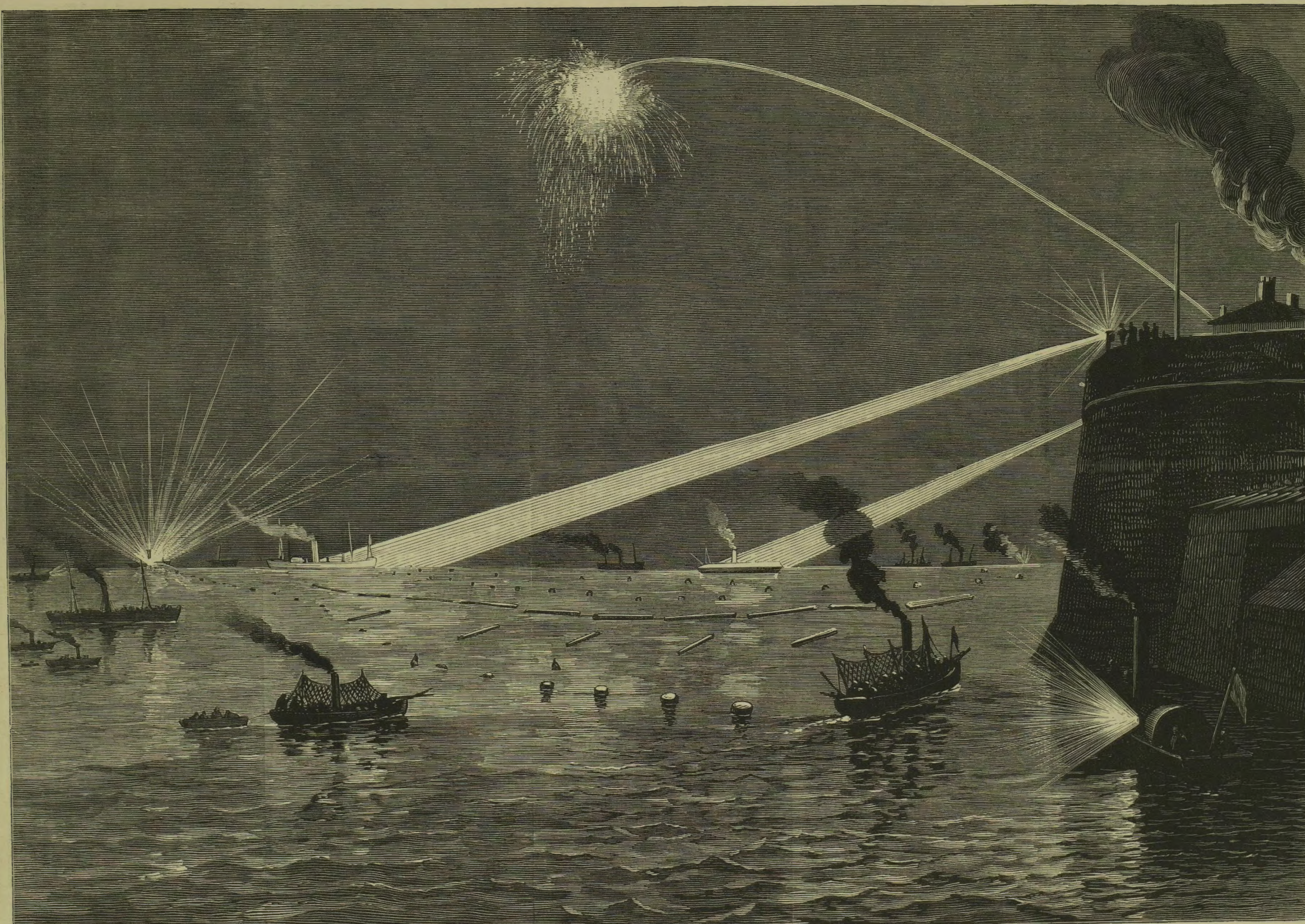


CETEWAYO RECEIVING VISITORS IN THE CASTLE, CAPE TOWN.—SEE PAGE 378.



TORPEDO WARFARE DEMONSTRATION AT PORTSMOUTH: PREPARING SUBMARINE MINES AT FORT GILKICKER.—SEE PAGE 375.





TORPEDO WARFARE DEMONSTRATION AT PORTSMOUTH: NIGHT ATTACK ON BOOM AND SUBMARINE MINES BY NAVAL TORPEDO-BOATS.—SEE PAGE 375.



### THE OCCUPATION OF CABUL.

The Ameer Yakoub Khan has abdicated, leaving to the British-Indian Empire the grave responsibility of either nominating a successor to the rule of Afghanistan, or undertaking the government of that half-conquered and distracted country. The British military occupation of its capital has met with no further opposition from the natives, or from the broken remnant of the Afghan army; but a sinister accident, the explosion of the great magazine of ammunition in the Bala Hissar, with the destruction of a vast quantity of arms and stores, has excited much alarm in the city, though happily few lives were lost by this disaster.

General Sir F. Roberts has reported to the Indian Government that his entry into Cabul produced a favourable impression. The Ameer pleaded indisposition as a reason for not accompanying the British Commander on the occasion. Immediately after entering the city, on the 12th inst., General Roberts issued a proclamation warning the people against resistance and declaring that the British Government is desirous of tempering justice with mercy, and will therefore spare the city. Martial law is proclaimed in Cabul and the neighbouring district within a distance of ten miles. A Military Governor will be appointed, whom the people are warned to obey. A heavy fine will be levied on the citizens, the precise amount of which will be notified hereafter. A general disarmament is ordered, and a searching inquiry is to be made into the circumstances of the outbreak. Finally, the proclamation offers a reward for the surrender of the persons implicated or for information leading to the capture of those concerned in the outrage.

A force of British troops of all arms marched through the city on the 13th inst.

General Hills has been appointed Military Governor of Cabul, assisted by Nawab Gholam Hussein Khan.

The Afghan troops who left Ghuzni to join the mutineers at Cabul have dispersed, abandoning twelve guns, to secure which a detachment of troops has been dispatched by General Roberts.

Eighty-five guns and mortars were found in the Bala Hissar, together with a large quantity of arms and ammunition for Snider rifles, the ammunition having been apparently manufactured in the country.

The explosion of the Bala Hissar magazine took place on Thursday, the 16th, about noon, but was followed by smaller explosions. Captain Shaffo, R.A., with a Subadar Major, three havildars, and a dozen men of the 5th Goorkhas, and one soldier of the 67th Regiment, were killed. The troops have been removed from the Bala Hissar and encamped on the Siah Sung, outside the city. The cause of the explosion is not known.

A formal inquiry has been commenced into the circumstances of the attack on the Residency and murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his companions on Sept. 3. It is stated that the road from Jellalabad, through Jugdulluck and the Khoord Cabul, is open, and that General Gough will send a flying column to Cabul immediately.

The country of the Ghilzais is still unsettled, but the victory at Charasiab has produced a marked change in the attitude of the Khan of Lalpura. The hostile tribes between Ali Kheyl and the Shutargardan seem to be dispersing. An expedition has been sent to relieve the garrison of an outpost in the Naga hills.

### CETEWAYO IN CAPETOWN CASTLE.

We have to thank Mr. Cecil Woodmass, a Lieutenant attached to the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, for his sketch of the interview of a party of officers of the army lately in Zululand, with the captive Zulu King in the castle at Capetown. The gentlemen admitted to visit Cetewayo upon this occasion were, besides our correspondent, Lieutenant H. M. Nuthall, of the 58th Regiment, the Hon. Rupert Carington, of the Grenadier Guards, and Mr. T. F. Kynnersley-Gardner, of Lonsdale's Horse. The King was accompanied by Captain Ruscombe Poole, R.A., who has the charge of him, and by Mr. Longcast, the interpreter, as he knows only the Zulu language. His Majesty was robed in a checker-patterned table-cloth, and wore a wideawake hat; he squatted or sat on the floor with his knees drawn up, and his chin resting upon one hand over the knees, which is a Zulu habit; and he seemed rather in a sulky humour. But he shook hands, and responded to the remarks that were made about his voyage and arrival at Capetown, and seemed to feel an interest in hearing that several of his visitors were at the battle of Ulundi, and that everybody admired the bravery of the Zulus in the late war. He accepted from Mr. Nuthall a snuffbox, which Captain Poole showed him how to open, and he applied his nose to the snuff with an exclamation of approval. Mr. Rupert Carington also gave him some cigarettes, which were likewise accepted; and, after shaking hands again with Cetewayo, the visitors took their leave. In the sketch we have engraved Captain Poole appears seated beside Cetewayo, and Lieutenant Nuthall bends forward to speak with him, having just handed him the snuffbox.

### THE EVACUATION OF ZULULAND.

The very last British army corps has now quitted the country bounded by the Tugela, the Blood River, and the Pongolo, which was lately the independent Zulu Kingdom. It is to be divided into six or seven native principalities, each under a vassal chieftain owning the paramount supremacy of the British Government, with a Political Resident for North Zululand, and one for South Zululand, who will not interfere with the ordinary administration, beyond enforcing the prohibitions stipulated for by Sir Garnet Wolseley. The chiefs are not to be allowed to keep up standing armies, to put any person to death for witchcraft, or to import firearms and ammunition. They will not permit European settlers to buy land of the Zulus, and they may, if they think fit, exclude foreign traders and Christian missionaries of the white race. One of the chiefs, who possesses a large and valuable district adjoining Natal, is Mr. John Dunn. He is the son of a Scottish medical practitioner in Natal, and was fairly educated, but chose a wild, free life among the Zulus, with whom he has dwelt since his youth. Being an adopted member of the Zulu native community, and never a professing Christian, he has not scrupled to marry a plurality of wives, this condition being indispensable to a man of social respectability among the Zulus; and he obtained the rank of an Induna, with all the privileges of chieftainship, from the personal favour of Cetewayo, to whom he rendered some important services. It has been wrongly supposed that Mr. Dunn was to be appointed a British Resident, or representative of her Majesty's Government in Zululand. This is not the fact, and there seems to be no reason why he should not be recognised as a Zulu chief, on equal terms with the others who have signed the engagement imposed by Sir Garnet Wolseley. Our illustration this week, from one of our Special Artist's sketches during the late military campaign, shows the scene on the road in the march of a baggage-train, when some of

the laden waggons, drawn by teams of twelve or even sixteen bullocks, have come to a standstill in going up a steep hill, and the soldiers are compelled to push behind, or put their shoulders to the wheel.

### KAFFIR WOMEN AT PIETERMARITZBURG.

The British province of Natal, which has a native African population of nearly 300,000, and scarcely 20,000 Europeans, may be considered rather as a Kaffir and Zulu protectorate, than as a colony of our own people. Its British element, though it has belonged to her Majesty's dominions thirty-three years, does not seem to grow much more considerable; and in this respect it offers a striking contrast to New Zealand, where the two races are in a reverse proportion to each other. The Zulus of Natal have lived, for an entire generation, under the rule of a civilised government; yet their social and moral condition remains just the same as that of the Zulus, about equal in number, who were subjects of Panda and Cetewayo in the adjacent kingdom. A few converts have been made, and some hundreds of children educated, by the efforts of religious missionaries, both Church of England and Wesleyan; but heathenism still prevails, with polygamy and the slavery of the female sex, tolerated by colonial law. The native people in general, throughout the up-country districts, living in associated tribes under their own chiefs, and possessing herds of cattle with ample pasture, will not take employment from European farmers or planters. It has therefore been found necessary to import some thousands of coolies from India for the work of sugar cultivation along the coast. This produce, in 1875, amounted to no more than £100,000 in value, while that of coffee and other tropical growths was scarcely anything; and the apparent exports of Natal really consisted, in great part, of the wool, hides, ivory, and other natural products of the upland plains in the interior. Such is the backward industrial condition of Natal and so poor its prospects of developing any independent and substantial resources of wealth that it cannot be expected to join in a South African confederation bearing its fair share of financial burdens. The Zulus, however, in and about the towns of Durban and Pietermaritzburg, are disposed to take light household and street work, though they will not toil in the fields. Mr. Anthony Trollope speaks of their carrying his portmanteau, running an errand, or holding a horse for sixpence; they will scrub floors, sweep the roads, tend pigs, and the like, and the women enter domestic service. Our Special Artist lately in Natal saw Kaffir women selling pieces of sugarcane, which is greedily sucked by their own countrymen. The squatting figure of an Indian coolie, of whom the English little girl is buying fruit, appears at the left-hand corner of his sketch.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### FRANCE.

President Grévy was waited upon last Saturday by the Franco-American Committee, who were introduced by M. Foucher de Carill. M. Waddington and M. Léon Say were present. M. Grévy expressed his desire for a commercial treaty with the United States, and after remarks to the same effect from the two Ministers he concluded by saying, "We are about to work in concert to attain the purpose which you are pursuing." The Prince and Princess of Wales have visited Paris on their way home from Denmark.

Mr., Mrs., and Miss Gladstone dined on Sunday with M. Waddington, the guests including M. Léon Say, M. Le Royer, and other officials. On the previous evening M. Emile de Girardin entertained at dinner Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Madame de Novikoff, Madame Adam, General Kiriéff, M. Scherer, M. Lebey, M. Portalis, M. Detroyat, M. Bardoux, and the staff of his journal the *France*. At dessert M. Bardoux proposed a toast in honour of England and of Mr. Gladstone, who made a very complimentary reply.

M. Lepère, the French Minister of the Interior, has dismissed M. Caryon-Latour from his post of Mayor of Virelade, in the Gironde, in consequence of his having been present at the Legitimist banquet given at Bordeaux on the 29th ult. Twenty-two Mayors and Deputy Mayors in La Vendée, who took part in a Legitimist manifestation on the 14th inst., M. Matton, Mayor of Guers, in the Var, and M. Bertrand, Deputy-Mayor, who attended a banquet in honour of M. Blanqui, have also been dismissed.

M. Humbert, the annexed Communist, has been condemned to six months' imprisonment and 2000*fr.* fine for insulting the French magistracy, and for defending acts criminal according to the law. The manager of the *Marseillaise* has been fined 5000*fr.* and sentenced to two months' imprisonment for publishing M. Humbert's speech.

A dry dock was inaugurated on Sunday at Bordeaux. The President of the local Chamber of Commerce, in the course of his speech on the occasion, said that the commerce of the port had risen from 156,318 tons in 1850 to 855,181 tons in 1878. Cardinal Donnet was present at the ceremony.

#### SPAIN.

There have been serious floods in Spain, attended with great loss of life. The evening of Tuesday, the 14th inst., was ushered in by a heavy storm, accompanied by torrents of rain, which swept across the provinces of Malaga, Granada, and Seville, making itself specially felt in Murcia and in the broad basin of the Segura, which lies embosomed between mountain ranges. Under ordinary conditions, the storm would have spent itself without further damage than the possible destruction of crops and vineyards. But in the valley referred to no sufficient means existed for the escape of the torrents which came tumbling down the mountain sides, and the beds of the rivers and streams, though at this season for the most part dry, afforded no sufficient channels for the volumes of water poured into them. The storm raged without intermission for seven hours, and by midnight the streams had overflowed their banks and began to inundate the plain. During the two hours which followed the floods continued to rise, and the villages and mills which cover the plain were first flooded, and then in many instances swept completely away. Terrified by the rising deluge, and absolutely destitute of the means of escape, the inhabitants sought refuge in the upper stories of their houses; but in too many cases the foundations proved insufficient to support the strain, and habitations and inhabitants were engulfed. In the towns of Malaga and Murcia the streets were converted into rapid rivers. The gas was extinguished, and the total darkness not only added to the general panic, but considerably increased the dangers to which the unfortunate inhabitants were exposed. Torches were improvised by the municipal authorities, and by the most strenuous exertions many lives were saved which must otherwise have been sacrificed. From one village it is reported that the Curé alone succeeded in saving himself by taking refuge in the belfry of his church. In the town of Murcia nearly one hundred and fifty corpses have been found. The greatest losses both to life and property occurred, however, in the villages and fields which covered the broad expanse of the valley. Not only have the crops been completely destroyed,

but movable property of every description, including household effects, mill machinery, and agricultural implements, have been swept away by the floods. Further details state that 2000 houses have been destroyed, that 570 dead bodies have been found, and that it is believed that more than 1000 people have lost their lives. An earnest appeal to public charity has been made by the Spanish Government, and large donations are coming in. Queen Isabella has subscribed 5000*fr.* for the sufferers. King Alfonso has visited the plain of Murcia and distributed relief among the sufferers.

By twenty-two votes against two the members of the Committee appointed by the Cortes to consider the reforms to be introduced in Cuba have rejected the proposal for gradual emancipation, and have agreed to recommend that the slaves shall be entirely emancipated in seven years from the date of the passing of the bill by the Cortes.

#### PORTUGAL.

General elections held on Sunday throughout the country for members of the Chamber of Deputies resulted in the return of a Government majority. Of 127 deputies elected ninety are Ministerialists. The Government has completely triumphed in Oporto and Lisbon.

#### HOLLAND.

The Budget for the Dutch Indies presented by the Minister for the Colonies to the Second Chamber has been modified. The deficit of 6,000,000 *fl.* has been reduced by 2,500,000 *fl.* in consequence of the increased amount of coffee for sale, and the estimated diminution of the expenses of the Dutch troops in Acheen in view of the recent very favourable intelligence received thence. It is probable, therefore, that a loan will be superfluous. Among the items in the Budget are a subsidy for the steam-packet service to Java and China, and a grant for the education of officers for the army in the Dutch Indies.

The Second Chamber of the States General has adopted, by 45 votes against 15, the proposal for the entire abolition of flogging in the navy.

#### GERMANY.

The Emperor William has returned to Berlin. Lord Odo Russell, after a holiday of nearly four months, returned to Berlin with his family last Sunday evening to resume the duties of his office, which, in his absence, have been ably performed by Sir John Walsham. Marshal von Moltke has also returned to town.

Herr von Bülow, the First Secretary in the German Foreign Office, died at Frankfurt on Monday. He had obtained leave of absence on account of ill-health, and was on his way southward at the time of his death. Herr von Bülow was the second Plenipotentiary of Germany at the Berlin Congress.

The Prussian Budget for 1880-1 will, it is stated, show a deficit of about 42,000,000 marks. Prussia's matriculatory contribution to the Exchequer of the German Empire is estimated at 22,000,000 marks. A Berlin telegram says that the final decision of Herr von Bennigsen to accept his re-election to a seat in the Prussian Diet is regarded as essentially strengthening and thereby again bringing into prominence the right wing of the National Liberal party, whose views are more moderate, and who are more inclined to an understanding with the Government.

The Prussian Minister of Public Instruction has reiterated his decision that he will no longer permit mixed schools.

An association, representing several thousand school teachers of Germany, has presented an address of thanks to Dr. Falk, the late Minister of Education, for the course pursued by him when in office.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

His Majesty Francis Joseph returned to Vienna on Tuesday morning from Hungary, and received the Spanish Ambassador Extraordinary, the Duke de Baylen, who came to pay his State visit and in official form seek the hand of the Archduchess Elizabeth.

Baron Haymerle, who has been spending some days in Buda-Pesth, also returned to Vienna on Tuesday morning. His short stay in the Hungarian capital has brought the Minister of Foreign Affairs into contact with some of the leading men in Hungary, the mutual impression being highly satisfactory.

Count Coronini, a Constitutionalist, was last week elected President of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath. Dr. Smolka, a Pole, and Baron Goedel-Lannoy were elected Vice-Presidents. The draught of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was distributed on Monday among the members of the Upper House. The majority of the members are decidedly Constitutionalists. Nevertheless, the Address is drawn up in an autonomist sense, conformably with the views of the minority.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath the candidates of the Right were elected members of the committee for the control of the national debt by a majority of ten votes. Subsequently a motion in favour of the abolition of the newspaper stamp duties was introduced.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna, telegraphing yesterday week, says:—"Since last night a violent snowstorm has been raging over the town. The roofs of the houses and all open places are covered with snow several inches deep. From all sides of the neighbourhood come in similar accounts, and the telegrams of the Meteorological Observatory speak of the wintry visitation as extending all over Galicia, Russia, and the Alpine regions, heavy snowfalls, with the thermometer at freezing-point, being reported south of the Alps."

The Pesth correspondent of the *Daily News* states that Kossuth has made arrangements for the publication of his essays, memoirs, and letters.

#### RUSSIA.

Two Imperial decrees were published in St. Petersburg on Tuesday conferring upon General Todleben the title of Count and upon Admiral Nowikoff the Order of St. Andrew on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the bombardment of Sebastopol.

A statement recently published by a London morning paper that the Russians had occupied Merv is officially contradicted. The Simla correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that news has been received there that the Russians, in consequence of their recent defeat at Geok Tepe, are retreating towards the Caspian.

#### TURKEY.

The Turkish Ministry has resigned, and last Saturday a new Cabinet was formed, in which Said Pasha is Grand Vizier; Sawas Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, Minister of the Interior; Aarifi Pasha, President of the Council; and Safvet Pasha, Director-General of Reforms. A later telegram states that Safvet Pasha had an audience of the Sultan on Sunday, and is reported to have tendered his resignation of his position in the new Cabinet. Osman Pasha, the *Times*' correspondent states, remains Minister of War. The Sultan, a Reuter's telegram says, has expressed to Sawas Pasha his desire for an amicable arrangement with Greece upon the frontier question. The telegram also states that it is considered probable that the Porte will abandon the project of a new loan which Aarifi Pasha was on the point of contracting



through the Imperial Ottoman Bank on the basis of farming out the Customs.

The delimitation of the Russo-Turkish frontier in the neighbourhood of Batoum has been completed.

#### ROUMANIA.

That part of the revision of the Constitution concerning the abolition of disabilities on account of religion was passed by the Chamber of Deputies last Saturday night by 133 votes against nine. On the announcement of the vote M. Rosetti, President of the Chamber, made a speech stating that the Chamber of Revision had completed its labours. He added that in all the difficult circumstances in which Roumania had been placed there had been no more arduous task than that which had now been overcome. The representatives of the country had repressed their innermost feelings to make this unanimous proclamation of the national will before Europe.

#### AMERICA.

Orders have been given to the United States troops to return from the White River settlement, the Ute Indians having fled over the mountains. The Governor and people of Colorado have demanded the removal or extermination of Indians in that State.

The result of the popular vote on the question of Chinese immigration into California shows that 883 votes were given in favour of its continuance and 154,638 against it.

A New York telegram states that great depredations are being committed in New Mexico by the Apache Indians, and that 500 troops have been sent in pursuit of them.

Last week there were thirty-one deaths from yellow fever at Memphis.

#### CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has been further prorogued until the 28th of next month.

The Princess Louise sailed from Quebec last Saturday for England, on board the Allan Royal Mail steam-ship *Sarmatian*. The Marquis of Lorne returned to Ottawa. It is understood that the Marquis will visit England at Christmas, returning subsequently to Canada with Princess Louise.

We hear from Quebec that the trial of Sir Francis Hincks for the offence connected with the recent failure of the Consolidated Bank was concluded on Monday. He was found guilty of having signed false returns to the Government. The trial of the other directors has been postponed until next term.

A Copenhagen paper states that the Duke of Cumberland contemplates renouncing his claim to the throne of Hanover.

Sir M. Hicks Beach has appointed Mr. Philip Sandford to the headmastership of Durban School, in the colony of Natal.

Its adhesion to the Geneva Convention has been signified by the Republic of Bolivia.

A telegram from Simla states that the Governor of Bombay has travelled fifteen miles upon a locomotive on the railway through the Bolan Pass.

Eight transports, escorted by two ironclads, and conveying 4000 troops as reinforcements for the Chilean army at Atacama, are reported to have sailed from Valparaiso on Sept. 21.

The Anglo-American Telegraph Company (Limited) announce that they have resolved to reduce the tariff to 6d. per word from the day of the opening of the French trans-Atlantic cable for traffic.

Two thousand Belgian colliers struck work on Tuesday in the Produits Fleny pits, and were followed by the men in the Mons-a-Ciply pits. In both cases the motive alleged is the refusal of the employers to grant an increase of wages.

News of the outbreak of a fresh revolution at Hayti on the night of the 3rd inst. has reached the Haytian Minister at Washington. The provisional Government was quietly deposed, and a new Administration established.

According to intelligence received at Cairo from Massowah, the mission of Gordon Pasha to King John of Abyssinia has resulted in placing the relations between Egypt and Abyssinia on a satisfactory footing. King John is reported to have renounced his claims to Massowah, but will be allowed to choose a more southerly point of communication with the sea.

Sir Daniel Cooper has been officially informed from Sydney that, in view of the importance of the art-collections forwarded from Europe, the Government of New South Wales had some time since granted a sum sufficient for defraying the cost of a building especially suitable for their exhibition. The design of the building is by Professor Rouleaux, the German Commissioner.

The political news from Melbourne by the overland mail chiefly relates to the discussions in Parliament on the proposed amendment of the tariff, and the bill introduced by the Government for the reform of the Constitution. The Legislative Assembly had done little else but discuss these measures for four weeks. The principal items of general news have already been given in telegrams sent in anticipation of the mail.

The *Gazette* announces that Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., now her Majesty's Minister Resident to the Swiss Confederation, has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Republic; the Hon. Hussey Crespiigny Vivian, C.B., now her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, to be Minister Resident to the Swiss Confederation; and Mr. Edward Baldwin Malet, C.B., to be her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

News comes from Simla of disturbances on the Assam frontier. The Naga tribe, which murdered an English officer nearly five years ago, and against which an expedition was sent in the spring of 1875, has again become troublesome. Mr. G. H. Damant, deputy commissioner and political agent for the Naga Hills, was killed at Khonama, to which place he had gone with an escort of eighty men to seize a quantity of ammunition which had been stored there by the Nagas. Mr. Damant expected that the natives would submit quietly; but on his approach the Nagas fired on the party, killing the British Commissioner and about half of the escort. The remainder, however, attacked the rebels, only a few of whom escaped. A wing of the 44th Regiment has been ordered to Golo Ghat.

The supply of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada was again much below the average of recent periods, though not quite so small as the previous week as regards live stock.

Lord Hatherton having received a deputation from the Staffordshire Potteries Board of Arbitration, has consented to act as arbitrator in the dispute between the employers and workmen in the earthenware and china trades.

The Medical Society of London, the oldest of the learned societies of medicine in England, opened its 107th year of work on Monday, at its house in Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, at 8:30 p.m. The president, Dr. Cockle, M.A., F.R.C.P., gave a short introductory address, followed by a communication from Dr. Richardson on "The use of the sphygmophone in diagnosis."

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Aston, William, to be Vicar of St. Thomas's, Bradford.  
Bagot, Lewis Richard Charles; Vicar of Stanton Lacy.  
Bertie, Alberic Edward; Rector of Albury, Oxon.  
Birch, W. M.; Vicar of Launceston; Vicar of Ashburton.  
Butler, George W.; Rector of West Knighton-with-Broadmayne, Dorset.  
Buttanshaw, Francis; Rector of Smeeton Westerby.  
Chamberlain, Lawrence J.; Vicar of Chaburn, near Clitheroe.  
Childs, William Linington; Perpetual Curate of St. George's, Portsea.  
Compton, Lord Alwyne, Archdeacon of Oakham; Dean of Worcester.  
Connell, R.; Curate-in-Charge of St. Anne's, Hindsford, Manchester.  
Evans, Howard Heber; Vicar of Mapperley, Derbyshire.  
Foulkes, Henry Powell; Rector of Whittington.  
Fleming, Arthur Buchanan Willis; Rector of North Stoneham.  
Foster, Joseph; Rector of Greatham.  
Goucher, John Wheelock; Rector of Portlemouth.  
Graham, H.; Perpetual Curate of Salterford-in-Kettleholme, Cheshire.  
Graville, A. K. E.; Perpetual Curate of St. Edmund's, Bearpark, Durham.  
Gray, John Durbin; Vicar of Nayland, Suffolk.  
Greaves, Talbot; Chaplain of Christ Church, Mentone.  
Guerritz, José Fortescue Lawrence; Rector of Templeton.  
Harris, John Charles; Perpetual Curate of Marbury, Cheshire.  
Hayes, Thomas; Vicar of St. Mary-le-Gill with St. James, Barnoldswick.  
Hughes, Richard; Rector of Southam.  
Hurt, Richard Norman; Vicar of Sandal Magna.  
Lewine, Edward Champneys, Vicar of Hinton Admiral, Hampshire; Chaplain of the English-speaking Residents at Yokohama, Japan.  
Jenkins, David; Rector of Llanfair Orllwyn, Cardiganshire.  
Jones, David, Rector of Bishopston; Prebendary of Clydey.  
Kerr, William Pattison; Rector of Hilfield, Dorset.  
Lathbury, Robert Henry; Rector of Denham, Bucks.  
Lee, George Edward; Rector of St. Andrew's, Guernsey.  
Lewis, John Tomkins; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Hull.  
Lister, James Maxfield; Incumbent of Allenheads, Northumberland.  
Lowry, Charles Henry; Vicar of Kirkby Ireleth.  
Macbarness, Charles C.; Chaplain and Censor of King's College, London.  
Marsh, Frederick T.; Senior Curate of Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts.  
Martin, Charles; Rector of Wood Norton, Norfolk.  
Morrow, Thomas K. M.; Vicar of St. Philip's, Hardman-street, Liverpool.  
Malet, Clement Drake Elton; Rector of Lymington.  
Mandell, John Henage; Minister of the new District Chapel of St. Cuthbert, Haydon Bridge.  
Mousley, Charles; Rector of Strehley.  
Murray, F. R.; Incumbent of Heart's Content, Newfoundland.  
Nares, Owen Alexander; Vicar of Kerry.  
Neame, William John R.; Perpetual Curate of Bedford Chapel, Exeter.  
Phillips, William Davies; Rector of Crumware; Prebendary of Caerfarchell.  
Poppelwell, John H.; Perpetual Curate of St. Martin's, Haverfordwest.  
Ponsonby, Maurice John George; Vicar of New Swindon, Wilts.  
Reeve, C. R.; Curate of Messing; Rector of Little Henny.  
Robertson, Charles; Vicar of Belford, Northumberland.  
Roids, Alfred Littledale; Perpetual Curate of Chelford, Cheshire.  
Sealy, H. A.; Assistant (Civil) Chaplain at Malta.  
Shipton, George; Vicar of Barlow; Vicar of Brampton.  
Spencer, G. H.; Perpetual Curate of St. Philip's, Orrell Hey, Lancashire.  
Tarlton, J. H.; Rector of Lutterworth.  
Towers, G.; Vicar of Cowgill.  
Waldy, Arthur Garmondsway; Perpetual Curate of Horsley Woodhouse.  
Winslow, C. D.; Rector of St. Nicholas', Blundell Sands.  
White, G. Cecil; Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough.  
Wilkinson, T. H.; Preacher of Magdalen Hospital, Streatham.  
Winsor, A. S.; S.P.G. Missionary at Burin, Newfoundland.  
Wood, Henry William; Rector of Norton Canes.—*Guardian*.

Her Majesty has appointed the Ven. Lord Alwyne Compton, Archdeacon of Oakham, to the vacant Deanery of Worcester.

The Rev. R. Hay Hill, Rector of Parham, has been presented by the Phoenix Lodge, Thetford, with a silver inkstand and the badge of the Order of Odd Fellows. He has also received a purse of money from the parishioners of St. Peters.

The parish church of Godalming was reopened on the 16th inst. by the Bishop of Winchester. The cost of the restoration, which has been defrayed by subscription, amounts to £7000. The architects were the late Sir Gilbert Scott and Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., of Godalming.

An explosion of gas occurred at St. Mary's Church, Brecon, on the 16th inst., almost entirely wrecking the north aisle of the edifice, and completely destroying a handsome stained-glass window in the chancel. A plug having been left out of a new pipe caused the damage.

Various works of repair and adornment have lately been done to the chancel of Yate Church, Gloucestershire, including an east window by Burlison and Grylls, a rich tile pavement, and some carving. The architect was Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., of Godalming and Gray's Inn, the cost of the whole being borne by the Rector, the Rev. A. Pontifex.

The parish church of Smallbridge, near Rochdale, has been reopened, after having been closed for several weeks in order to be cleaned, repaired, and beautified. An altar-piece, painted by herself, was presented by the wife of the Vicar, Canon Cook. It is executed in oils, and is a representation of "The Last Supper," after Leonardo da Vinci.

St. Peter's, Blackley, has been thoroughly renovated, the chancel enlarged, an organ chamber added, the west-end gallery thrown open to the parishioners, and free sittings increased by one hundred—so that church accommodation has been provided for nearly 1000. The organ has also been enlarged, the entire cost of the works being about £1350.

Three separate conferences at Wells, Bath, and Taunton have been held this week, the subjects set down for discussion being "The Prospects of the Church as likely to be affected by the recent Proceedings in the Conventions of the Two Provinces" and "Friendly and Benefit Societies and other Means of Promoting Thrift among the Working Classes."

The Rev. J. B. Pearson, LL.D., Vicar of Newark, has been elected to the vacant bishopric of Newcastle, in New South Wales, by the Church Synod. The election has to be ratified by the Provincial Bishops. Dr. Pearson obtained a fellowship at St. John's College, Cambridge, after graduating at the head of the class in the Moral Science Tripos in 1864.

The Church of St. Helena, Willoughby, near Alford, which has been thoroughly renovated under the care of Mr. Fowler, of Louth, was reopened on the 9th inst., by the Bishop of Lincoln, who preached on the occasion. The cost of the restoration of the nave has been £1100, towards which the Rector (the Rev. J. Warren) has contributed £200, besides undertaking the chancel. Lady Willoughby has given £300.

On the 16th inst. the Bishop of Bedford opened a new mission-hall in the parish of Spitalfields. It will be worked by laymen preparing for holy orders, who will thus gather experience in a populous parish and under the guidance of the parochial clergy. The Bishop said he regarded the scheme as a very hopeful feature in the work at the East-End, and congratulated the Rector, the Rev. R. C. Billing, on the work he was permitted to inaugurate.

The Church of St. Barnabas, Warrington, was consecrated last Saturday by the Bishop of Chester. When completed, the structure will consist of a nave, chancel, with aisles, and a handsome spire; but the nave only has at present been built. The service was largely attended by the principal residents of the neighbourhood. This church is the result of a mission which was begun five years ago by Mr. Wilkinson in a cottage in one of the slums which abound in the Bank Quay district. The church is entirely free and open; and it is intended that the Sunday and week-day services shall be arranged so as to meet the special needs of the working classes.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol began his visitation on Tuesday at Gloucester Cathedral. His Lordship combated the evolution theory, and advised that modern phases of unbelief should be met by a broad statement of the basis of Christian faith.—The Bishop will continue the charge to-

morrow. The Peterborough Diocesan Conference was opened the same day, the Bishop presiding. The Bishop of Ely opened an Archidiaconal Conference at Cambridge.

The report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge states that the receipts from subscriptions, benefactions, and legacies during the year ending March 31 last amounted to £26,309, as against £28,041 in the previous year. The amount voted for various purposes was £28,687, the actual payment of a portion of which will probably be extended over a year or two. An arrangement has been made under which the society has undertaken the whole cost of building and maintaining the Church College at Tottenham, for one hundred students, the National Society making a contribution of £2000 towards the expense already incurred, and transferring the property without reserve to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

#### OXFORD.

The Davis Chinese Scholarship has been awarded to W. H. Wilkinson, Balliol; commended, Rev. J. C. Coen, Balliol.

The new debating-hall of the Oxford University Union Society, erected from the plans of Mr. Waterhouse by Messrs. Parnell, of Rugby, at a cost of about £6000, was formally opened on the 16th inst., when the president, Mr. Cook, of New College, presided.

The open scholarships offered by the association for promoting the higher education of women in Oxford have been awarded to Miss M. E. Roberts and Miss E. A. Pearson. The Mary Somerville Scholarship for Mathematics has been awarded to Miss E. Pidgeon, and a Lady Margaret Exhibition to Miss Smith. On the 16th inst. the Bishop of Oxford held a short dedicatory service of prayer at Lady Margaret Hall. The service was quite private, none being present but the Lady Principal (Miss Wordsworth), the students and household, the committee of the hall, and a few friends.

#### CAMBRIDGE.

The Rev. G. H. Sing, B.A., Scholar of Christ's, fourth in First Class of Tripos of the present year, and A. J. Wallis, B.A., Scholar of Trinity, bracketed Fourth Wrangler, and equal First Smith's Prizeman of the present year, have been elected to Fellowships at Corpus Christi.

Two Exhibitions for proficiency in Hebrew have been awarded at Queens':—Higham, Faversham Grammar-school, £40; Trower, Merchant Taylors' School, £25.

The corner-stone of Ridley Hall was laid yesterday week by Bishop Perry. The site is at Newnham, not far from the Ladies' College, Newnham Hall, and Selwyn College will also be in the same neighbourhood. Only a principal's residence, lecture-hall, and rooms for twenty students are projected at present. It is intended for graduates who are preparing for holy orders, though it is thought undergraduates may avail themselves of some of the lectures. After the laying of the stone the company were entertained at luncheon.

#### THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, IRELAND.

The conferring of degrees upon students of the Queen's University, Dublin, took place last week. The Duke of Leinster, who presided, remarked that there had been a steady increase in the number of students during the past few years. Last year there were 886, while this year they had risen to 920. Of these one third were Presbyterians, one fourth Roman Catholics, and one fourth members of the Church of Ireland, the remainder belonging to other denominations.

The annual public meeting of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, was held on the 15th inst., Lord Aberdare, President of the Council, and also President of the Board of Education, in the chair.

The following prizes have been awarded at University College, London:—Andrews Entrance Prizes (£20 each), English and other languages, H. R. Williams; Science, Arthur Berry and J. G. Pease. Medical Entrance Exhibitions, tenable for two years—£30, S. C. Jones; £20, E. W. Emtage; £10, Conrad Pereira.

The new schools of St. Wilfrid, which with the other buildings have been erected by the Duke of Norfolk, at Heeley, at a cost of £10,000, were opened on the 15th inst. by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Leeds. The noble Duke, according to the *Sheffield Telegraph*, intends also to erect a church close to the schools on a scale of considerable magnificence.

The Earl of Mount-Edgumbe has resigned the chairmanship of the Cornwall Quarter Sessions, owing to his having been appointed Lord Chamberlain.

The prize of £100 offered by Mr. E. J. Watherston, through the Society of Arts, for an essay on the Art of the Silversmith, has been awarded, with the Society's silver medal, to Mr. Herbert Singer.

The Earl of Bradford has offered to present to the Walsall Town Council, on certain terms and conditions which have been agreed to, forty-six acres of land of Reed's wood, near Walsall, to convert the same into a public recreation-ground.

Mr. Massey, M.P., speaking at an Odd Fellows' gathering at Tiverton on the 16th inst., said that all political parties—whose differences, by-the-way, were greatly to the national benefit—were agreed in supporting friendly societies as calculated to remedy the Englishman's proverbial want of thrift.

At the Miners' Conference in Leeds on the 15th inst. the emigration scheme was under consideration. It was agreed that the scheme should be a national one, and not worked in connection with the Miners' National Association. The sum of £6 will be allowed to a member going to America and £12 to one going to Australia or New Zealand. On the 16th the rules of the newly-formed National Emigration Association, which were discussed on the previous day, were adopted by the conference, and ordered to be printed. The delegates connected with the Miners' National Union subsequently revised the rules of that body.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., as president for the year of the Salt Schools, delivered his inaugural address at Saltair on the 16th inst., and spoke of the provision for secondary education in this country generally. He thought it would be found that there was a great want of really good education for the poorer section of the middle class. But the question arose how was this want to be provided for? He did not think the State would undertake the cost of dealing with the subject, as it had dealt with that of primary education; nor did he think it would be necessary for the State to deal with it. The time had come, however, when the friends of education should consider the subject.—Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., at Nottingham the same day distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful students at the lectures and classes in connection with the University extension scheme. The Hon. Henry Strutt, M.P., presided, and said that since the scheme was inaugurated in the town, seven years ago, 8200 tickets had been issued, representing nearly 100,000 possible attendances at the lectures and classes.





THE MILITARY EVACUATION OF ZULULAND: A BLOCK ON THE ROAD.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 379.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Mr. Dick," in "David Copperfield," experienced an insurmountable difficulty in excluding some reference to Charles the First's head from the Memorial which he was continually drawing up. One of the difficulties of Editors just now is to keep the head of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, out of the newspapers. The grisly cranium of the nobleman who was beheaded on Tower Hill in Burning Queen Mary's time, for his participation in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, has been haunting the public during at least three weeks of the "silly season." The archaeologists have been at loggerheads over this *caput mortuum*. It has been called "a neglected relic." Proposals have been made to exhibit it in a glass case at the National Portrait Gallery. Altogether, the Duke of Suffolk's head has grown to be somewhat of an infliction.

Referring to "Mr. Dick" again, you will remember that when Miss Betsy Trotwood solemnly asked what she should do with poor, dusty, ragged, footsore, neglected David Copperfield, who had fled to his aunt for protection, the eccentric memorialist, after attentively contemplating the deplorable object before him, replied, "I should wash him." Paraphrasing "Mr. Dick," I should say that the best thing to do with the Duke of Suffolk's head would be to bury it. This whilom wearer of a ducal coronet was neither a remarkable nor an agreeable nobleman. He rebelled at the wrong time, and the head which he lost was the reverse of a wise one. Moreover, he and his Duchess cruelly ill-treated their beautiful, accomplished, and virtuous daughter, Lady Jane Grey, with "nips, bobs, and pinches" (to use Lady Jane's own words), and other little Spartan severities, which formed an integral part of domestic discipline in the eighteenth century. The poor girl used to rejoice when the hour arrived for her to read Greek with her tutor, good Master Roger Ascham. He taught her to construe her Testament, and her Plato too, without having any recourse to "nips, bobs, and pinches."

Mem: Touching the "heads of the headless" I may mention that, in a disused burying-ground just behind the house which I inhabit, there moulder the headless corpses of Fletcher, Deacon, Chadwick, Berwick, Syddal, Blood, Morgan, and Dawson—Shenstone's "Jemmy" Dawson—all hanged, drawn, and quartered on Kennington-common for participation in the rebellion of 1745-6. Dawson, Blood, and Morgan's heads were given up to their friends. The rest were exposed—two at Manchester Cross and two at Carlisle. The headless trunk of the gallant Colonel Towneley, a Lancashire gentleman of long descent, who commanded the Manchester regiment in the Pretender's service, was buried in old St. Pancras churchyard. The Colonel's head was, I have heard, until very lately, preserved in a glass case in the drawing-room of a London mansion, the property of a lineal descendant of the ill-fated Jacobite gentleman who was slaughtered at Kennington. I think that this interesting relic has since received reverent interment.

Mr. Archibald Forbes is prosperously pursuing his lecturing tour in the provinces. Somebody has sent me from Southport, "the Ramsgate of the North-West"—am I right in likening Southport to Ramsgate?—an illustrated journal containing a capital lithographed portrait of Mr. Forbes and an enthusiastic "copy of verses" about his exploits. Of another distinguished journalist do I also hear as about to make his appearance on the lecturing platform. Mr. Henry Sutherland Edwards, special correspondent, novelist, dramatist, essayist, and musical critic, is to lecture on Monday next, at Steinway Hall, on "The Opera." I think that Mr. Edwards once wrote a history of the Opera; in any case, there are few living writers so well qualified as he is to discourse on the subject of the lyric drama.

Mr. Vernon Heath has been writing to the *Times* to complain that, while plenty of information has recently been made public touching the size and height of memorable English trees, it is extremely difficult to obtain any accurate data—or, indeed, any data at all—respecting the age and history of our monarchs of the forest. This is especially the case with regard to that wondrously beauteous woodland tract, Burnham Beeches. I happened to stumble the other day over a whole treasury of picturesque lore on the subject about which Mr. Vernon Heath is so inquisitive. This is a book entitled "Sylva Britannica; or, portraits of English forest trees," by George Jacob Strutt, and is illustrated by a number of exquisitely beautiful etchings of trees. In this delightful tome (to which is appended a "Sylva Scotica," or account of the forest-trees of North Britain, portraits and historic biographies are given of all of our most renowned trees—from the Panshanger and the Wotton to the Creeping and the Cowthorpe oak; from the Chipstead to the Tutbury wych elm; from the Tortworth chestnut, which, when Mr. Strutt wrote, was the oldest tree in England, to the aged chestnut in Cobham Park known as "the Four Sisters;" from the cedars at the Palace School, Enfield, to the Great Cedar at Hammer-smith House. I notice one omission—that of the superb cedars of Lebanon at Pope's Villa, Twickenham. This (to me) fascinating book bears no date; but looking through the list of subscribers (mine is a large-paper copy, and I had to pay rather a "stiff" price for it) and finding therein the names of "The King's most Excellent Majesty" and his "Royal Highness the Duke of York," I am inclined to think that "Sylva Britannica" first saw the light about 1826. The book ought to be reprinted, and the plates—if they are not accessible—reproduced by the autotype process.

Mem.: If you ever ponder over the question as to what becomes of all the old engraved copper-plates, of which many thousands have disappeared from human ken, I should advise you to read M. Arsène Houssaye's "Life and Works of Jacques Callot." In M. Houssaye's amusing pages you will find that the mother of Madame Graffigny, a grandniece of the famous etcher, who inherited a portion of his belongings, sent a large number of Callot's finest plates to a copper-founder, to be by him transformed into pots and pans for culinary use. Another of Callot's next of kin had some of his illustrious relative's plates made into a basin for shaving purposes. The Prince de Craon purchased this most "barberous" basin for a large price, and preserved it as a curiosity in his picture-gallery.

I received the other day a post-card bearing a Cornish post-mark, and mildly reproaching me with so frequently mentioning the drama in this column. "Theatres," my anonymous mentor solemnly remarked, "have been a nest of ruin to many." That may be. I will promise my anonymous post-card sender not to say a word about things theatrical for a long time to come; but this week I must really crave indulgence in drawing attention to two dramatic performances which are to take place at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, on the evenings of Oct. 30 and Nov. 6. The performances are to consist of the comedy of "Where there's a Will there's a Way," and selections from "Hamlet." It may soften the ire of those who object to the drama if I hint that the performance of which I am speaking will be an amateur one. The ladies

and gentlemen who will take part in it are, I think, mostly neighbours of mine, and the entertainment will be for the benefit of a most admirable charity called the Hospital for Sick Children, in Great Ormond-street.

G. A. S.

## POLITICAL.

The *Illustrated London News* for April 13, 1872, contained a page Engraving of that triumph of Conservative organisation, the display of gay flags and banners, and the presentation to Lord Beaconsfield (then Mr. Disraeli) of numberless addresses of fealty in the spacious Pomona Palace of Manchester. Odius though the comparison may be, it is fair to question whether, even with the advantage of being a Minister in power instead of in Opposition, the Marquis of Salisbury has, seven years later, scored for his party so brilliant a success at Manchester as the Prime Minister did on the memorable occasion to which we allude. Easier by far is it, however, to criticise than to construct and defend a policy. The Foreign Secretary had to undergo several ordeals. To begin with, the noble Marquis on the morning of Friday week received an outspoken address from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and in the early part of his reply he named the gigantic armaments as the main cause of the increase in protective duties abroad, and expressed the hope that time would bring enlightenment to the countries wherein free trade was discountenanced; but when the Foreign Secretary came to refer to the prayer for action in the direction of reducing foreign duties on home products, whilst promising that every effort should be made to bring about the reduction, he insinuated that to the abandonment of protective duties by previous Governments without negotiating for reciprocal repeals on the part of other Powers might be attributed our unsatisfactory fiscal relations with other countries. This flavour of "Reciprocity" was not altogether palatable to some of his hearers; but his Lordship had the meeting with him again when he stated that the Indian cotton duties were "in principle wrong, and ought not to be allowed to continue," although the Indian Famine necessitated their retention at present. His Lordship, with Mr. Cross and Colonel Stanley, next paid a visit to the Exchange, where he was made practically aware of the divergence of political opinion in Manchester; but naught but cheers greeted the Foreign Secretary at the luncheon given him in the Conservative Club in the afternoon, and at the banquet in the Free Trade Hall in the evening. Mr. J. W. Maclure, the Conservative Marshal of the whole demonstration, took the chair at this banquet; and Lord Salisbury and Lady Constance Stanley looked down from the balcony on a goodly gathering of Conservative chiefs, including, besides the guest of the evening, Mr. Cross, Colonel Stanley, Mr. Egerton, Lord Wilton, and Lord Cranborne, Mr. H. Birley, M.P., and Mr. Hardcastle, M.P. The formal toasts and responses were in no way notable, if we except an unhappy reference made by Colonel Stanley to the absence of his brother, the Earl of Derby, and the Home Secretary's vague allusions to Lord Hartington's recent compliment to Mr. Parnell. The Marquis of Salisbury spoke with his habitual terseness and clearness, but travelled for the most part over familiar ground. He began with a lively justification of his trenchant circular against the Treaty of San Stefano; and, in eulogising the Berlin Treaty, conducted his admiring listeners on a kind of cheap Cook's excursion to Eastern lands. In this branch of his theme, in brief, he claimed the credit of having "pushed this Bulgaria back from Salonica, we have pushed it back from Adrianople, we have pushed it behind the Balkans, and left the Balkans in the military possession of Turkey as a bulwark for the protection of Constantinople." Turkey had then a pungent reminder that she must reform. There followed the passage which has occasioned more comment in Europe than any other portion of his speech. We quote it:—

If the Turk fails, remember that Austria is now at Novi-Bazar, and has advanced to the latitude of the Balkans, and that no advance of Russia beyond the Balkans or beyond the Danube can take place unless the resistance of Austria is conquered (Cheers). Austria herself is powerful, and I believe that in the strength and independence of Austria lie the best hopes of European stability and peace (cheers); and what has happened within the last few weeks justifies us in hoping that Austria, if attacked, would not be alone (Renewed cheering). The newspapers say—I know not whether they say rightly—that a defensive alliance has been established between Germany and Austria (Loud cheers). I will not pronounce an opinion as to the accuracy of the information, but I will only say that to all who value the peace of Europe and independence of nations, I may say, without profanity, that it is "good tidings of great joy" (Loud cheers).

The Afghan policy of the Government was next defended tooth and nail, on the score that it was necessary for England to possess the Suleiman range of mountains for the adequate defence of India, and that it was indispensable to have an Envoy at Cabul to counteract the intrigues of Russia. Lord Northbrook was blamed in a manner for not obeying the Government in carrying out these views. The late war was declared to be necessary, the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and suite was deplored, General Roberts's expedition to Cabul referred to, "but the policy in its main lines is not altered: it is defence, not dominion, that we seek." His Lordship found consolation in the fact that the Opposition had no policy to place before the country; and ridiculed the puny land reform suggested by some Liberal orators as promising no more than that "some three years hence, in some particular cases, the farmer will have to pay his rent to two squires instead of one squire." Regarding the Church, Irish Home Rule, and the threatened reversal of our Foreign Policy, the noble Marquis also held that a Liberal Ministry could not be trusted.

Lord Salisbury more than once on Saturday expressed the wish that all his colleagues could have been present with him to witness what he termed the "magnificent demonstration of opinion in favour of the Conservative cause," which on the face of it drew "Conservative working men in their thousands" to the Pomona Gardens and Palace. But, from the fact that the noise was so great that very little the Foreign Secretary said could be heard by the great majority of the Saturday half-holiday makers, the value of the Pomona demonstration may not, perhaps, be rated so high as it was in his Lordship's figure of speech. The Pomona Gardens are to Manchester what Cremorne used to be to London, save that the dancing resort at Manchester is far more popular. Free admission to the gardens, therefore, may of itself be deemed no ordinary inducement to vast numbers to visit them; and this remark is, of course, as applicable to Liberal as it is to Conservative assemblages. Lady Salisbury, Lady Wilton, and Lady Constance Stanley graced the platform on Saturday, as well as their liege lords. About a hundred laudatory addresses from Lancashire Conservative Associations were presented to Lord Salisbury, who was congratulated for bringing about "Peace with Honour," and sympathised with on account of the "unpatriotic opposition" he had had to encounter. The noble Marquis (who had in the morning been entertained at luncheon by the Carlton Club) had to satisfy himself with a very brief speech, the tumult being stronger than his penetrating voice. When a factious Opposition had attacked them the Government had found support in the people who were true to "the good old cause." They would still maintain "the Church and the Monarchy" intact, and uphold the "national

honour." In phrases rather than in facts, it will be seen, did the Foreign Secretary indulge, his one solid argument being that the Ministry had kept this country out of war with Russia, whereas, twenty-five years ago, a Liberal Ministry had drifted into a war with that Empire. Colonel Stanley having striven to make himself heard in the same strain, the zealous and indefatigable chairman, Mr. Maclure, begged Lord Salisbury next to address the 15,000 to 20,000 persons outside the hall; and two or three pithy speeches were, accordingly, made outside by the noble Marquis. To stimulate the Conservative cause in Manchester still further, the Foreign Secretary on Monday opened the Moss Side Conservative Club ere he left the city.

Manchester Liberals, in their turn, play trumps this week. Mr. Egerton ventured at the Pomona Palace last Saturday to say he was quite sure the Liberal meeting under the same roof would not be so enthusiastic as the gathering which he essayed to address. Yet Mr. Robert Leake, chairman of the Liberal committee, may probably be excused for holding a different opinion. The Marquis of Hartington, after sojourning with Lord Derby as his guest, is to be entertained at the Reform Club by Mr. John Slagg, Liberal candidate for Manchester; is to receive an "Address of Confidence" in the Free Trade Hall from Lancashire Liberal Associations on the Friday evening; and his Lordship is to crown his work by accompanying Mr. John Bright to the Pomona Palace on Saturday afternoon, when both are to address the meeting.

Birmingham follows suit on Saturday with a Conservative demonstration at the Aston Lower Grounds, among the daring Conservatives announced to carry the war into the enemy's country being Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Secretary for the Colonies, the Marquis of Hertford, and Captain Burnaby, who is ambitious of being returned to represent Birmingham.

Mr. Childers was the first ex-Minister to reply to Lord Salisbury. The right hon. gentleman on Monday evening, in addressing his constituents at Knottingley, disrobed himself still further, as it were, of the lamb's clothing he is wont to wear in the House. He was quite brisk in his allusion to "the goddess Pomona," and his ironic felicitation of Lord Salisbury because he had not "called his own Prime Minister a weathercock, or likened his colleague and near relative to Titus Oates." Proceeding to business, Mr. Childers submitted the arguments of Lord Salisbury to a rigid analysis, condemned them, and marvelling at the Foreign Secretary's indiscretion in speaking of the alliance of Germany and Austria as "good tidings of great joy," feared that in the future "some such price as Savoy and Nice may have to be paid to the Liberator of the Balkan peninsula." Reverting to his Pontefract speech, Mr. Childers said in answer to certain criticisms of that address, that he was for maintaining a British Navy equal at least to any three nations of the world; that to Ireland, as well as England, he would extend a large measure of county government, and that he would do his best to extricate the country from dangerous perplexities in which it might be involved, albeit no Liberal Minister could repudiate responsibilities incurred with the approval of Parliament. As regards the land, he desired

Four distinct reforms—a better security for tenants' improvements, extended power for selling land (now so mischievously tied up), the compulsory register of title without trusts and simplicity of transfer, and the sale of large quantities of land held in mortmain, now producing nearly £3,000,000 a year.

The other reforms in his programme were "the extension of household suffrage to the counties, the removal of the last grievance of Nonconformists, and the abatement of abuses in the Church." As a last word, Mr. Childers emphatically censured the financial policy of the Government, of which, indeed, he has been a frank critic during the past Session.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's speech at an agricultural dinner held at Christchurch on Tuesday may be placed next in importance to the address of Mr. Childers. It may be said to have improved the position he secured by his candid avowal in the House of the faults of the Porte; for, while awarding due praise to the Czar for the enlightened and liberal measures passed during his reign, the hon. member discriminately observed that "the Emperor of Russia and the Government of that country were carried away by the torrent of an unknown democracy." He, therefore, expressed satisfaction at the coalition of Germany with Austria, as it would have the effect of resisting "the invasive tendencies of Russia"—not of the Emperor, but of his agents, whose action in Eastern Roumelia he had had personal experience of. But the greater number of recent speeches have had a ring in them unmistakably hostile to the Government. From Mr. Herschell's characteristically clear sentences at Durham on Monday, Sir Henry Havelock's martial accents at Sunderland, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's trumpet-notes, and Mr. Brassey's well-reasoned argument at Deal on Tuesday, Mr. Ernest Noel's utterances at Dumfries, Mr. Briggs's amusing address at Blackburn, Sir Wilfrid Lawson's "gay wisdom" at Brompton, and Mr. Ingram's outspoken speech at Boston, the Government could gather none of that encouragement which Lord Salisbury gained at Manchester, and which Mr. Raikes offered them at Chester on Monday.

In Ireland Mr. Parnell rested on Sunday last, leaving it to Mr. Davitt, the released Fenian, to fan the land flame; but on Tuesday Mr. Parnell made amends by taking part in the institution of a Land League for Ireland, of which the hon. member was chosen President.

The sum of £640,695 10s. 4d. was paid in the year ended March 31 last as excise duty on sugar used in brewing.

Two Lincolnshire farmers have sailed for New Zealand, in compliance with a requisition from upwards of 500 farmers and landowners, who occupy or own in the aggregate considerably more than 100,000 acres, asking them to proceed to that colony, in order that, after personal inspection, they may report upon it as a field for emigration for farmers possessed of means, and capitalists, with special reference to such as have had experience of farming in Lincolnshire.

The police have now satisfied themselves that the Miss Edwards, whose disappearance in Liverpool last month has created some excitement, has not met with a violent death or been unlawfully detained anywhere. In all her proceedings she has been a voluntary agent. It appears to have been satisfactorily ascertained that she travelled direct to Shrewsbury, via Birkenhead, on the day she left home, and that from the 30th ult. to the 10th inst. she was staying at Corbett's Temperance Hotel, in Birmingham.

The Congregational Union of England and Wales closed its thirty-ninth autumnal meeting at Cardiff on the 16th inst., when papers were read on Special Missions for the Revival of Spiritual Life in the Churches, and other subjects. The assembly resolved to recommend to the consideration of the county associations the conducting of special missions by competent and well-certified persons, at the same time suggesting that the Council of the Church Aid and Home Missionary Society might render some help in this work. It was expressly stipulated that the missions must not be of a sensational character.



## THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ISTHMUS CANAL.

The project of a ship canal through the isthmus of Central America, to connect the Atlantic with Pacific Ocean navigation, presents no insurmountable engineering difficulty. It has, during the last four or five years, been revived by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the author and successful conductor of a similar great undertaking at the Isthmus of Suez. But the idea has often been propounded, though with different proposed routes for the canal, and its practicability is beyond all doubt; the only question is that concerning the reality of its commercial advantages. These would apparently be confined to the European traffic with the west coast of South America, Peru, and Chili, with New South Wales and New Zealand, and with the Sandwich Islands. It would not shorten the voyage from England to China, to Singapore, or to Calcutta; but the home voyage from Australia, which now goes round Cape Horn, would be very much easier and more convenient. The traffic between the United States of North America and China or Japan, which now either crosses the breadth of the continent by railway to the port of San Francisco, or passes the narrowest part of the isthmus by the Aspinwall and Panama Railway, seems not yet to demand a ship canal. M. de Lesseps has therefore failed to win the prompt support of subscribing capitalists, at the present moment, to a scheme which is, nevertheless, quite likely to be carried out whenever circumstances shall make it urgently desirable. These circumstances may arise from the commercial progress of Australasia, or from increased activity on the Pacific coasts of America; but not, in all probability, from any change in the course of traffic between Europe and Asia. The Suez Canal has settled that question.

As to the kind of canal required to satisfy the interests of navigation, the ideal canal would be one like that of Suez; a broad and deep trench which ships could enter in any state of the tide, a passage without tunnel, and, above all, without locks, necessitating complicated manoeuvres and loss of time. Unfortunately, the extensive and long-continued explorations which have been made show that in all the length of the American isthmus, from Tehuantepec to the Rio San Juan of Colombia, bounding the Bando Cordillera on the south, there does not exist any depression fulfilling the necessary conditions. The lowest heights are found in Darien, 470 ft., and in the Isthmus of Panama, 300 ft. With such heights, if the canal is made by an open trench, the excavation would cost a sum hardly to be thought of. From Port Escoces, on the Isthmus of Panama, to San Miguel the distance is under forty miles—less than half the width of the neck between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea—and it was with reluctance that engineers were forced to recognise that the summit level was everywhere high, that the ridge was rocky, and that it would be almost impossible to get water for the higher levels of a canal.

Another route, though less immediately obvious, had long been considered preferable for this purpose. The Republic of Nicaragua has a territory bounded on the north by Honduras, on the south by Costa Rica. The northern part of this territory, including Segovia and a part of Chontales, borders on the high plateau of Honduras, and shares in its mountainous character. The southern part—separating this highland district from the high mountain group or centre of elevation in Costa Rica—is the basin of the Nicaraguan Lakes, lying transverse to the Cordillera range, which it interrupts—a country of broad, fertile plains, about 300 miles long by 150 wide. In its centre are the Lakes of Managua and Nicaragua, which collect the water flowing inward, and discharge them through one great outlet—the San Juan river—into the Caribbean Sea. Lake Nicaragua has an extreme length of over one hundred miles, and an average width of forty miles. The water in most places shoals very gradually, and there are only a few points at which vessels of any size can approach the shore. The general depth—in some places not less than forty fathoms—is, however, ample for purposes of navigation, except near the mouth of the San Juan. That river, from the lake till it debouches at Greytown, is, with its windings, about 120 miles long, and in the rainy season, from May till October, has a large volume of water. Till the survey made by Colonel Childs, in 1851, for the company formed under the shelter of a diplomatic convention between Great Britain and the United States, it was supposed that the river San Juan was navigable continuously from Greytown to Lake Nicaragua. This proved to be a fallacy, and the line surveyed by him comprised three divisions. It did not include Lake Managua, or Leon, at all. The western division was a proposed canal from the little port of Brito, on the Pacific, to the point where a stream called the Rio Lajas flows into Lake Nicaragua, rather more than eighteen miles. The middle division was from this point, across the lake, to San Carlos, at the head of the San Juan River, rather more than fifty-six miles. The eastern division was in two sections—the first, slack water navigation on the San Juan River from San Carlos to a point opposite the mouth of the Rio Serapiqui, ninety miles and a fraction; the second, a canal from this point to the port of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, twenty-eight miles and a fraction—giving (with fractional distances) a total length from ocean to ocean of about 194 miles. The isthmus of Rivas between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific Ocean has, it is true, an altitude of only about 150 feet, but the length of the track and the presence of the lake render a level canal impossible there. It is thus necessary to decide to adopt either a level canal—that is, without locks, but with a tunnel—or a canal with locks; and even the latter, along any of the tracts that have been surveyed, except by Nicaragua, would require also the cutting of a tunnel.

The International Commission appointed in 1876 by the Governments of the French Republic, the United States, and the Central American Republics, at the instance of M. de Lesseps, made a practical comparative examination of these and several other proposed routes, including those crossing the isthmus of Darien, and more than one availing itself of the Atiaco river to the south, also in the State of Colombia. Lieutenant Lucien Wyse, of the French Navy, was actively employed in the surveys of these routes; and the members of the International Commission deliberated further upon the question whether it would be better to have a canal without any tunnels, but with many locks and sluices connecting its different levels, or to have a level canal passing through one or more tunnels. They decided in favour of the latter system, which has led them back, after all, to the choice of a route across the isthmus of Panama. This route is from Limon Bay, up the Chagres and the Obispo, on the Atlantic side, and down the valley of the Rio Grande to the port of Panama, on the Pacific side. It would be a level canal forty-four miles long, with a tunnel of three miles and a half; and it could be constructed in six years, at a cost of 475,000,000 francs. The proposed canal route is near the Panama Railway, passes through a well-peopled region, and there is no difficulty as to ports. Lieutenant Wyse's commission warmly advocates this scheme, as being preferable to any other. The time wasted in passing locks, the difficulty and expense of maintaining them, and other considerations, induce them to advise that all idea of a canal with locks should

be abandoned; and of all possible level canals with tunnels that just mentioned seems to this commission the one presenting altogether the most favourable conditions.

The Illustrations we give are from sketches by a correspondent who travelled through Central America in March and April, 1867, ascending the San Juan to Lakes Nicaragua and Managua, and visiting the Chontales gold and silver mines. A sketch of the seaboard at Panama, on the Pacific Coast, belonging to the Federal Republic of Colombia, is also included. The existing railway to this port from Aspinwall, or Colon, was opened in 1855, and has a large traffic. Its length is forty-eight miles, and the journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore can be made in two hours.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Queen has approved of Viscount Stormont being appointed Vice-Lieutenant of Perthshire.

We are authorised to say that the Indian Museum will be finally closed to the public this (Saturday) afternoon, at four.

The first stone of the Townhall for Limehouse was laid on Tuesday. The site, which is adjacent to the parish church, cost £23,000, and the edifice will involve an outlay of £10,000.

The Mercers' Company have voted ten guineas to the funds of Mrs. Hilton's Crèche Infant Home and Infirmary, in Stepney-causeway.

Mr. William Clode has been appointed Secretary of the Registrar-General's Department, Somerset House, in place of Mr. J. T. Hammick, who has retired from the service.

By one hundred and four votes against thirty-four, the proposal to open the Guildhall Library on Sunday has been negatived at a Court of Common Council over which the Lord Mayor presided.

The Sheriffs-elect of London and Middlesex (Mr. C. Woolloton and Mr. E. K. Bayley) gave their inaugural banquet in the Merchant Taylor's Hall on Tuesday night. About 240 gentlemen were present.

An exhibition of the paintings, water-colour drawings, and etchings of the late Edwin Edwards will be opened early in November at 168, Bond-street.

Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefevre, of King-street, St. James's-square, have issued a fine etching by Leopold Lowenstein from the picture by Joseph Israels called "Anxious Moments." The pathetic sentiment of the picture is well reproduced in the print, which is remarkable for its tender sobriety of tone.

Private views of the twenty-seventh annual winter exhibition of pictures by British and foreign artists, at the French Gallery in Pall-mall, of the fifteenth annual exhibition of water-colour drawings by British and foreign artists, at Mr. McLean's gallery, Haymarket, and of Mr. Arthur Tooth's Winter Exhibition of High Class Pictures, at No. 5, Haymarket, take place to-day.

The opening meeting of the students of the College for Working Women for the ensuing session took place last Saturday evening. Mr. A. Macmillan, the treasurer, in the chair. Professor Henry Morley was amongst the speakers.

Mr. John Wood, F.R.S., Professor of Surgery and Surgeon to King's College Hospital, has been elected a member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons; and Dr. W. Howship Dickinson, F.R.C.P., has been elected an examiner in medicine.

Baron Henry de Worms presided on Wednesday afternoon at the seventy-third anniversary of the Licensed Victuallers' Schools. The list of subscriptions read by the secretary, Mr. W. Smalley, was a large one, being headed by the chairman with a munificent donation.

One of the last (if not the last) of the coaches to leave the road is the "Thames Ditton," the horses of which are to be sold at Aldridge's next Wednesday. They are the property of Mr. John P. Robinson, who has horsed the coach this season, and intends doing so next year.

The annual convention of the ministers and Sunday-school teachers of the London Auxiliaries was opened on Wednesday in Finsbury Chapel—Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., presiding in the morning, and Mr. Justice Lush in the evening. Amongst the papers read was one on the approaching centenary of the establishment of Sunday-schools.

A successful trial of the electric light, on the system invented by Messrs. Siemens and Halske, has taken place at the British Museum; the large reading-room being brilliantly illuminated by means of four lamps, while seven smaller lamps are employed to light up the entrance-hall and the exterior of the building.

A deputation of the National Sunday League last Monday waited upon the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, acting in the absence of the Lord Chamberlain, to present a statement of their views in regard to the action taken by the Earl of Mount-Edgcombe in forbidding theatres licensed by him to be let for the services known as "Sunday Evenings for the People."

Professor J. Bryce on Tuesday distributed the Queen's prizes, certificates, and scholarship funds at the Old Ford-road School of Science and Art, North Bow, and in the course of his address alluded to the beneficial results which females would derive from a study of Art, and impressed upon all the students the necessity of being thorough and practical in their studies.

The following has been chosen as the route of the procession on Lord Mayor's Day:—Queen-street, Upper Thames-street (a part of which is in the ward of Dowgate, which the Lord Mayor represents), Arthur-street, London Bridge, Southwark Bridge-road, Southwark Bridge, Cannon-street, Fleet-street, Strand, and so on to Westminster, the return journey being by the Embankment.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week in October was 79,543, of whom 43,329 were in workhouses and 36,214 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1878, 1877, and 1876 respectively, these figures show an increase of 2538, 2466, and 1784. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 974, of whom 691 were men, 226 women, and 57 children under sixteen.

The detectives Meiklejohn, Druscovitch, and Palmer, who were sentenced to two years' imprisonment for their connection with the "great turf frauds," were released from prison on Tuesday morning. The solicitor Froggatt, who was sentenced at the same time to a like term of imprisonment, was detained in custody and taken before Mr. Alderman Fowler, at the Guildhall Justice-room, on a charge of misappropriating some trust money.

The annual Prize Meeting of the Islington Company of the North Middlesex Rifles (29th) took place at the Child's-hill Range last week. The Company drills at the Agricultural Hall, and has been gradually increasing in strength till it now numbers 130 men. The prizes shot for were a Silver Cup, presented by the Mohawk Minstrels of the Agricultural Hall; an Illustrated Bible, presented by Mr. W. J. Willcocks, of Barnsbury, and a number of money prizes given by Mr. G. R. Larratt, in memory of his son, a former member of the com-

pany, Mr. H. Stringer, and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Company. The following is a list of winners:—Corporal Fountain (who also won the Company Badge), Sergeant Shaw, Sergeant Ross, Private Herbert, Corporal Harris, Corporal Hackney, Sergeant Powell, Lance-Corporal Tenniswood, Private Wade, Sergeant Tregear, and Lieutenant Saiter.

At the meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers on Tuesday Mr. Deputy Walter, on behalf of the Finance and Improvement Committee, recommended that the improvement of Fleet-street, by the New Law Courts, should be extended to Chancery-lane, and that notices should be served to take the freeholds of the properties up to, but not including, the corner house. This was agreed to, and Mr. Bedford observed that the work would cost at least £50,000 or £60,000.

An order of the Committee of Council on Education directs that the returning officer for the triennial election of the School Board for London shall be Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P., Recorder of the City of London. The School Board consists of fifty members, apportioned as follows:—Chelsea, four; City, four; Finsbury, six; Greenwich, four; Hackney, five; Lambeth, six; Marylebone, seven; Southwark, four; Tower Hamlets, five; and Westminster, five. The election is to be held on Thursday, Nov. 27.

In reference to the coming School Board election, a conference of delegates was held on Tuesday afternoon at the office of the Board of Works for Westminster, and a resolution was passed affirming—"That it is exceedingly desirable, in the interest of the ratepayers, that independent candidates should be nominated in each division, who, while encouraging elementary education, will pledge themselves to check all fanciful and lavish expenditure."—On the same day Miss Helen Taylor addressed a crowded meeting of the Southwark ratepayers in her candidature for re-election to the School Board at the Drill-hall, Neckinger-road, Bermondsey.

A girl who for more than a month has been an inmate of Hampstead Workhouse, who called herself Gertrude Florence Villars, and gave a romantic account of herself as having wandered all the way from the extreme west of England, has been claimed by Mrs. Eyres, living at Shepherd's-bush, as her daughter. It has been ascertained that she ran away from her situation at Shepherd's-bush because she had been threatened with dismissal for sitting up in bed at night reading novels by candlelight. The name Gertrude Florence Villars is supposed to have been borrowed from one of her favourite novels. The mother has taken her daughter home.

The Metropolitan Board of Works at their meeting yesterday week received and referred to a committee a memorial from the vestries and district boards of the metropolis praying for the removal of gates and bars in certain thoroughfares, which caused serious obstruction and loss of time. The Building Act Committee reported that, having received a full report upon the Gaiety Theatre from the superintending architect, they were of opinion that the existing arrangements for egress are fairly satisfactory, and that there was no sufficient ground for the complaints that had appeared in the newspapers.

Last week 2637 births and 1499 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 135, and the deaths by 43, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes further rose last week to 21·6—a higher rate than has prevailed in any week since the middle of May. The deaths included one from smallpox, 31 from measles, 73 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever, and 48 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 220 deaths were referred, against 227 and 230 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 30 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of scarlet fever showed a further increase of 7 upon recent weekly numbers, but were 24 below the corrected weekly average: 20 were returned in the north, 18 in the east, and 22 in the south groups of districts; 11 of the deceased scarlet fever patients had resided in St. Pancras. The fatal cases of fever, which had been 38 and 29 in the two previous weeks, further declined to 26 last week, and were 10 below the corrected average: one was certified as typhus, 22 as enteric or typhoid, and three indefinitely as low or continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 201 and 190 in the two preceding weeks, rose to 318 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 46; of these 192 resulted from bronchitis and 73 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 62 deaths. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 30 in. The mean temperature was 45·0 deg., being 6·3 deg. below the average in the corresponding week of twenty years. The mean was very considerably below the average on each day of the week.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN NOVEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near and to the left of Venus during the morning hours of the 11th. She is near Mercury on the 15th, she is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 20th and 21st, she is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 23rd and 24th, and she is near and to the right of Mars during the night common to the 26th and 27th, and to the left of Mars during the following night. She is nearest the Earth on the 14th, and at her greatest distance on the 27th. Her phases or times of change are:—

|               |            |               |           |                 |
|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Last Quarter  | on the 7th | at 55 minutes | after 5h. | in the morning. |
| New Moon      | " 14th     | " 33          | " 0       | " morning.      |
| First Quarter | " 20th     | " 55          | " 6       | " afternoon.    |
| Full Moon     | " 28th     | " 57          | " 8       | " afternoon.    |

Mercury sets on the 2nd at 4h. 56m., or 25 minutes after the Sun; on the 17th at 4h. 54m., or 45 minutes after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 15th, at his greatest eastern elongation (21 deg. 56 min.) on the 21st, and stationary among the stars on the last day of the month.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 7th at 3h. 1m. a.m., on the 17th at 3h. 2m. a.m., and on the 27th at 3h. 12m. a.m. She is in her ascending node on the 9th, and near the Moon on the 11th.

Mars on the 6th rises at 4h. 35m. p.m., and on the 9th at 4h. 20m. p.m., being at the same time as the Sun, and after this he rises in daylight. He sets on the 14th at the same time as the Sun rises—viz., 7h. 18m. a.m. On the 25th he sets at 6h. 1m. a.m., or 1h. 39m. before the Sun rises. He is in his ascending node on the 10th, in opposition to the Sun on the 12th, and near the Moon on the 27th. He is due south on the 1st, at 0h. 48m. a.m., on the 16th at 11h. 27m. p.m., and on the last day at 10h. 10m. p.m.

Jupiter is an evening star; he sets on the 7th at 18 minutes after mid night, on the 17th at 11h. 43m. p.m., and on the 27th at 11h. 7m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 21st, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 26th. He is due south on the 1st at 7h. 35m. p.m., and on the last day at 5h. 51m. p.m.

Saturn sets on the 8th at 3h. 46m. a.m., on the 18th at 3h. 4m. a.m., and on the 28th at 2h. 22m. a.m., and is visible throughout the night till these times. He is near the Moon on the 24th. He is due south on the 1st at 9h. 59m. p.m., on the 15th at 9h. 1m. p.m., and on the last day at 8h. 6m. p.m.

The new station at Lime-street, Liverpool, which has been constructed by the London and North-Western Railway Company at a cost of £200,000, was formally opened on Monday. The entire area of the two stations is 28,100 square yards, the new portion covering 13,700 yards. The tunnel has been enlarged and opened for a distance of a quarter of a mile from the bottom end, and it is in contemplation to make it wide enough for four lines of rails from Lime-street to Edge-hill. The terminus now comprises eleven platforms.





KAFFIR WOMEN SELLING SUGAR-CANE IN PIETERMARITZBURG.—SEE PAGE 378.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.





SKETCHES IN CENTRAL AMERICA: PROPOSED ROUTES FOR THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.—SEE PAGE 386.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket Houghton Meeting doubtless compares unfavourably with the Second October in point of sport, but, given fine weather, our last visit to the famous heath until the following year is sure to be a pleasant one. Proceedings began on Monday with the Trial Stakes, in which Villager, who had all the worst of the weights with Advance and Reeler, beat his five opponents with such ridiculous ease, that his stable companion, Leoville, at once came to 4 to 1 for the Cambridgehire. The ready victory of Typhoon (7st. 11lb.) in the Flying Stakes makes Lucetta, who has twice defeated him of late, a very smart filly indeed; and the next race of more than passing interest was the Criterion Stakes, for which the field was by no means of such calibre as has generally been the case. Duke of Cumberland, who was unpenalised, started a very strong favourite, but he was in trouble a long way from home, and a desperate finish between Preston Pans and Dora resulted in a head victory for the former. It is a great thing for Prince Charlie to be able to claim paternity of the best staying two-year-old of the season, and it may be remembered that he himself won this race in 1871, having a flyer like Cremorne behind him. The match between Touchet (8st. 7lb.) and Belphebe (8st. 10lb.) was generally considered a very near thing, as slight odds were first laid on the mare and then on the horse, but Touchet had matters all his own way in the race.

A heavy programme on Tuesday contained no race of much importance except the Cambridgehire. The feature of the betting towards the finish was the great fancy for Lartington (7st. 4lb.), who, after being erroneously reported to be scratched, started an equal favourite with Leoville. There was also a sustained run upon Falmouth (7st. 10lb.) which brought him to 8 to 1; but Ragman (6st. 9lb.), who was sold to Count Lagrange, together with the rest of Jennings' horses prior to the race, and Harbinger (7st. 4lb.) went to much longer odds than those at which they had been quoted previously. Owing to the fractiousness of Flash Man and Lartington three breaks away occurred, and then the flag fell, and the lot seemed to get away in excellent order. The first to break the line were La Merveille and Lartington, but whereas the former was quickly drawn back, the Ashgill colt on the left cut out the work, followed by Sunburn, who in turn was succeeded on the top ground by Ragman, Leoville, Rylstone, Adamite, and Caxtonian, with Out of Bounds and Falmouth at their heels. When they had fairly settled down into their places Lartington resigned the command in favour of Sunburn, who came on at a tremendous pace, closely attended by Ragman and Leoville on his own side and Lartington on the lower ground, Caxtonian being well up in the centre, while immediately in attendance upon the favourite on the left were Flash Man and Sarsaparilla. The field soon assumed straggling proportions, and as they streamed past the Rowley Mile Stand there was already a long tail, the rearmost division comprising Ismael, Rob Roy, Rhidorroch, and Breadfinder. Soon after passing this landmark Sunburn slightly increased her advantage, and was followed by Lartington, Leoville, Ragman, Harbinger, The Bear, and Exeter, with Lord Olive, Discord, Caxtonian, and Fitz-Plutus lying well up, and La Merveille at the head of the others. Approaching the Red Post, Lartington was hopelessly beaten, and retired, leaving Sunburn with a lead of fully two lengths of Caxtonian, who was in turn as far in front of Ragman, Out of Bounds, and La Merveille, with Discord, Leoville, and Breadfinder at the head of the remainder. Two hundred yards from home Sunburn was beaten, and Caxtonian was left in front, only, however, to be joined in the next few strides by La Merveille and Out of Bounds, of which pair the former got the better of an intensely exciting race in the last few strides and won by a head. A similar distance separated the second and third, and Sunburn was placed fourth, a length behind Mr. Crawford's filly. Discord was fifth, Breadfinder sixth, Leoville seventh, Fitz-Plutus eighth, Sarsaparilla ninth, Ragman tenth, and the last lot comprised Rylstone, Mr. Gretton's pair, Jessie Agnes, Blue Ridge, Rhidorroch, Spendthrift, Lansdown, Adamite, Stylites, Rob Roy, and Flash Man. La Merveille was third for this race last year to Isonomy and Touchet, and, since that time, she has only figured in public twice. Falmouth and Harbinger were never dangerous; but, looking at the forward running of Discord, Mr. Gretton had a grand chance of repeating his Isonomy triumph with Westbourne, had he not struck him out of the race when he found that he had been so heavily backed by the outside public. Lord Rosebery well deserves a slice of luck, considering the persistently bad fortune that has dogged his colours all this year, and Constable has made a famous beginning after his illness. The best performance in the race was accomplished by Out of Bounds (7st. 9lb.); and a man must be a bad loser indeed who will argue that the advantage of Fordham's services were not well purchased by carrying 3lb. extra.

There was not a very grand day's racing on Wednesday, when the weather, though comparatively warm, was dull and showery. As it has been decided that Beadesert will not run again in public until the Two Thousand Guineas, the Dewhurst Plate appeared to be quite at the mercy of Grace Cup, who was second in the Middle Park Plate, and escaped a penalty. Her eleven opponents did not include anything of much character, and she won just as she liked from Ambassador and Dora. Milan, a stable companion of Dora, was

the only one, except the winner, that was backed with any spirit; but Goater could not get him into a place. Lord Rosebery followed up his recent successes by winning two more races, and the remaining events need no comment.

Mr. G. D. Rowe, of University College, has been elected president of the Oxford University Boat Club, in the room of Mr. W. H. Grenfell, of Balliol, whose term of office has expired; and Mr. A. F. Hills, also of University, has been elected president of the Oxford University Athletic Club, vice Mr. M. Shearman, of St. John's, who also had fulfilled his term of office.

While aquatic matters in this country are confined to a paper warfare between Elliott and Boyd, America and Australia have been by no means idle. The projected race between Edward Hanlan and C. E. Courtney created greater excitement than has ever been known in the history of boat-racing; but, on the morning of the day fixed for the contest, it was discovered that both Courtney's boats had been sawn in half, and it was, therefore, impossible for him to compete. Mutual recriminations and accusations ensued, and, pending the receipt of fuller news than has been given by cable, we prefer to say nothing about the matter. In Australia, Edward Trickett, the champion of the world, has defeated Michael Laycock with great ease, and his friends are fully prepared to back him against Hanlan.

On Saturday afternoon last about 7000 people assembled at Stamford-bridge to see the second and third bicycle races between Mr. H. L. Cortis and John Keen. The distances were one and five miles, and the professional secured both, winning the mile by a foot, in 2 min. 52.1-5 sec., and the five miles by two feet, in 15 min. 30 sec.

The annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was held in Manchester on Tuesday, and began with a conference of the General Council in the Friends' Meeting-house in Mount-street. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., was in the chair, and there was a very large attendance, including several members of Parliament. He urged the members to use every endeavour, in view of the coming general election, to have candidates returned to Parliament who would help to diminish the "master-curse" of the British nation. In response to the appeal for special subscriptions sums amounting to over £5000 were promised in the room. Sir W. Lawson headed the list with £1000, Mr. Hugh Mason gave £500, and the Messrs. Pease £600. In the evening Sir W. Lawson took the chair at the annual public meeting in the Free Trade Hall, at which it is estimated about 4000 persons were present. A supplementary meeting was held in a neighbouring building, at which it is stated 1800 persons attended, and 1000 more had to be refused admission.

A presentation was recently made at Padstow, on the coast of Cornwall, to five young ladies, the Misses Prideaux Brune and Miss Nora O'Shaughnessy, in the shape of silver medals and votes inscribed on vellum, which had been awarded to them by the National Life-Boat Institution, in acknowledgment of their intrepid services in proceeding in their boat through a rough sea, and saving, at considerable risk of life, an exhausted sailor from a boat which had been capized, during squally weather, off Padstow, on the 9th ult., two of his companions having perished before their arrival. Samuel Bate, late assistant coxswain of the Padstow life-boat, was towing the ladies' boat astern of his fishing-smack, when, seeing the accident, they nobly requested to be cast off, and on that being done he states that they rowed "like tigers" to the rescue through a heavy sea, and he has no doubt that the man saved would have perished, like his companions, but for their prompt arrival.

The laying of a stone in the basement of the new Eddystone Lighthouse by Lady Lopes, on Saturday last, marked a distinct stage in the works on the reef—the commencement of building operations in the west dam. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* states that during the past few weeks of favourable weather the work of landing stone on the rock has progressed at the rate of upwards of a hundred tons per week. Mechanical improvements have also much facilitated the placing of the blocks. Sir Massey, Lady, and Miss Lopes, Admiral Farquhar, and the company of ladies and gentlemen who landed on the rock on Saturday, spent nearly an hour upon the works. Lady Lopes deposited the usual coins of the realm under the block; and, it being the first in the dam, and that by which all the work in that section will be regulated, the process required as much care as the placing of the foundation-stone by the Duke of Edinburgh. In the course of laying the first stones in the western dam the workmen found an interesting relic in the shape of a pair of lead weights, in all probability belonging to the clock in Winstanley's Pagoda, which went by the board in the memorable storm on the night of Nov. 26, 1703. The probability of this is increased by the fact that these weights were found on the side of the New House Rock, which faces the old tower.

Remissions of rent have recently been made as follows:—Sir John Heathcoat Amory, Bart., M.P., of Tiverton, has informed his tenants that 20 per cent will be allowed off their rents in the case of all who pay at his half-yearly audit, early next month. Sir John Errington, of Cheshire, has returned the whole of the tenants on his estate 10 per cent on their respective rentals. The joint proprietors of the Trevalyn estate, the Rev. J. S. Darvell, Captain

C. Griffiths Boscawen, and Mr. Trevor Parkins, have made their tenants a similar allowance on the past half-year's rental. Mr. Martin McDonnell, a large landed proprietor, announces that he will allow a half-year's rent to his numerous tenantry paying under £10, and 30 per cent to those paying over. In his letter announcing this, he states that public works are necessary to keep the people from starving through the coming winter. At his half-yearly rent audit the Rev. W. Hanbury, Rector of Charleville, remitted from 10 to 20 per cent. Mr. John Sullivan, of Curramore, has given an abatement of from 30 to 50 per cent to the tenants on his county Limerick estate. Captain Douglas has reduced the rents on his county Longford estate 20 per cent. The *Sussex Express* states that the Duke of Richmond has deferred payment of the rents due from his tenants on Sept. 29 to Jan. 1 next, and that the Earl of Sheffield has postponed the collection of his Michaelmas rents until the end of November. Lord Sheffield has also informed his agricultural tenants that in consequence of the continuous depression he will then make the same abatement in their rents as he made at the audit in April last—namely, 25 per cent.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

History of the British Turf from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Two vols. By James Rice. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington. Lands of Plenty. British North America for Health, Sport, and Profit. By E. Kepple Hall. Allen and Co. Wrecked, not Lost. By the Hon. Mrs. Dundas. Griffith and Farran. Christian Elliott. By L. N. Comyn. Griffith and Farran. Ways and Tricks of Animals. By Mary Hooper. Griffith and Farran. African Pets. By F. Clinton Parry. Griffith and Farran. Among the Brigands. By C. E. Bowen. Griffith and Co. Blackie's Comprehensive School Series: Fourth Reader. Blackie and Son. Elementary Artistic Anatomy of the Human Body. By Dr. T. Fau. Translated by Dr. C. Carter Blake. Ballière, Tindall, and Cox. Hood's Comic Annual for 1880. The Early Teutonic, Italian, and French Masters. Translated and Edited from the Dohme Series by A. H. Keane. With Illustrations. Chatto and Windus. Seppel; or, The Burning of the Synagogue at Munich. By Gustav Nieritz. Translated from the German. Hodder and Stoughton. Alice Brookfield's Trial. By Mrs. H. H. B. Paull. Hodder and Stoughton. Levelsie Manor. By Mrs. H. H. B. Paull. Hodder and Co. Probation. A Novel. By the Author of "The First Violin." Richard Bentley and Son. Lays from the Land of the Gael. By Anna Louisa Hildebrand. George Bell and Sons. The Civil Service Series. A Handbook of English Literature. By H. A. Dobson. Crosby Lockwood. Old England and New Zealand. By Alfred Simmons. Edward Stanford. Old Words and Modern Meanings. Edited by T. Whitcombe Greene. Longmans and Co. Dark and Light Stories. By Mark Hope. Chapman and Hall. Sister. 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co. Young Days, Vol. 4. Sunday School Association. Cameos from English History: Reformation Times. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." Fourth Series. Macmillan and Co. The Novelette. Vol. 6. Cartwright. Lalla Rookh. By Thomas Moore. Illustrated by John Tenniel. Longmans, Green, and Co. The Great Artists: Turner. By W. Cosmo Monkhouse. Sampson Low and Co. The Great Artists: The Little Masters of Germany. By William Bell Scott. Sampson Low and Co. Eldmuir. An Art Story. By Jacob Thompson, junior. Illustrated with Engravings after Paintings by Jacob Thompson. Sampson Low and Co. Golden Threads from an Ancient Loom, Das Nibelungenlied, adapted to the Use of Young Readers. By Lydia Hands. With Fourteen Wood Engravings, by Julius Schnorr. Griffith and Farran. The Famous Parks and Gardens of the World, Described and Illustrated. J. Nelson and Sons. Little Binges. By Madeine Bonaira Hunt. Illustrated by M. E. Edwards. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. Will Weatherhelm: The Yarn of an Old Sailor. By W. H. G. Kingston. With Illustrations. Enlarged Edition. Griffith and Farran. Wenzel's Inheritance. A Story of Bohemia in the Fifteenth Century. By Annie Lucas. J. Nelson and Sons.

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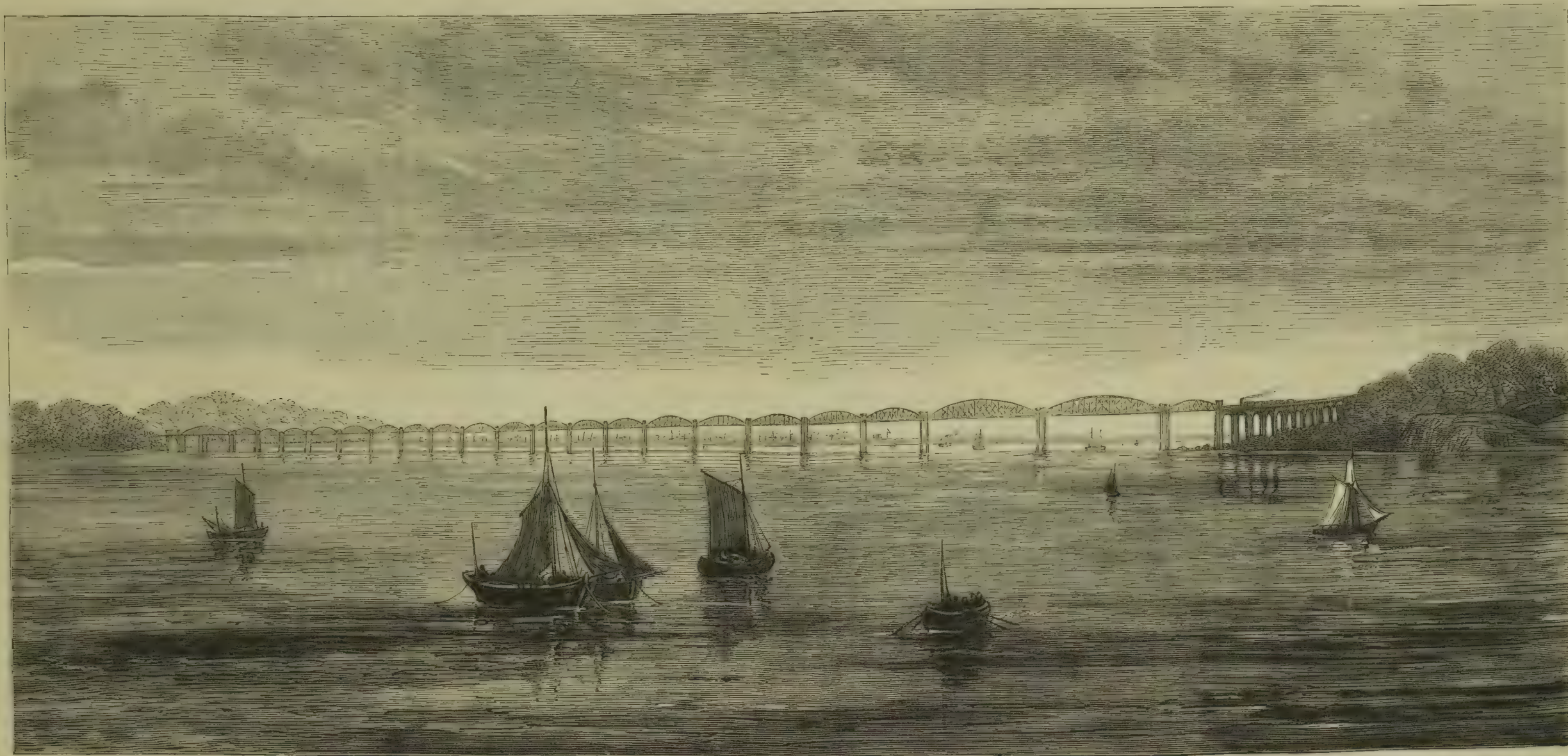
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THE NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE SEVERN, AT LYDNEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—SEE PAGE 390.



## THE SEVERN RAILWAY BRIDGE.

The opening of the new railway bridge over the lower part of the Severn at Lydney, twenty miles below Gloucester, took place yesterday week. A short line of railway, only five miles in length, has been constructed, to join the South Wales lines, at this place, with the Bristol and Birmingham Railway at Berkeley. Lydney is on the right, or west, bank of the river, where it is nearly a mile wide, but narrows somewhat upwards, about Sharpness and Purton Passage. The new line commences by junctions with the Severn and Wye and the Great Western Railways at Lydney, whence it crosses the Severn by a bridge three quarters of a mile in length, and terminates at the Sharpness Docks by a junction with the Midland Railway. It thus brings the Midland Railway into communication with the Severn and Wye Railways, and, consequently, with nearly all the collieries and ironworks in the Forest of Dean. It shortens the distance from South Wales to Bristol by thirty miles, and if a junction half a mile in length were made at Stonehouse between the Midland and the Great Western Railways it would reduce the length of the journey from South Wales to London by fourteen miles. The line also supplies the pressing necessities of the trade of the district, and affords an improved communication for the extensive and increasing traffic of the Forest of Dean with the south-west of England. The Severn Bridge Company, of which Mr. W. O. Lucy is chairman, is about to be amalgamated with the Severn and Wye Railway Company. It has been assisted in the undertaking by the Midland Railway Company, the Sharpness Docks Company, and the Gloucester and Birmingham Navigation Company, each subscribing £75,000, the total cost being £400,000.

The bridge is, of course, the prominent engineering feature of the scheme. This structure is 4162 ft. in length, including a masonry approach viaduct on the north side of the river, and a swing bridge over the Gloucester Canal on the south side. The bridge proper consists of twenty-one spans or openings, composed of bowstring girders carried on piers formed of cast-iron cylinders placed in pairs transversely to the length of the bridge under the ends of the girders. The cylinders are sunk deep into the rock which forms the bed of the river, and are filled in with concrete. Of the twenty-one spans the first at the Lydney, or north end of the bridge, is 134 ft. 6 in. wide from centre to centre of the piers; there are then two spans of 327 ft., each followed by five of 171 ft. each, the remaining thirteen spans being 134 ft. each. The two large spans—the piers for which are composed of four cylinders—occur over the navigable portion of the river. They have a headway of 70 ft. above high water, ordinary spring tides. The headway of the remaining spans gradually decrease from 70 ft. to 50 ft. The first thirteen piers, counting from the south side, are formed of cast-iron cylinders, 6 ft. in diameter, and from 1½ in. to 1½ in. thick. They are cast in 4-ft. lengths, and are bolted together on the inside through flanges. The cylinders were sunk through the sand in the ordinary way of excavating inside and weighting them. Compressed air had to be used to keep the water out. The diameters of the cylinders in the piers Nos. 14 to 18 are 9 ft. below low water and 7 ft. above that level. The cylinders of piers Nos. 19 to 21 are 10 ft. in diameter below and 7 ft. in diameter above low water. The superstructure consists of a series of bowstring girders placed in pairs over each span, and carrying between them the cross girders upon which the flooring rests. The rails are carried on longitudinal timber sleepers resting on wrought-iron longitudinal bearers, and the flooring consists of iron plates. In the two largest spans of 327 ft. each the main girders are 38 ft. deep at the centre. The connection between the bridge proper and the high-level land at the Lydney end is effected by a masonry viaduct, of twelve arches, 70 ft. in height. At the south end the bridge is connected with the railway works by a swing bridge, 200 ft. in length, turning on its centre upon a circular pier of heavy masonry. The bridge weighs 500 tons, and moves upon a live ring, the turning being effected by a steam-engine inclosed in a small house on the bridge. One half of this bridge carries the line over the shore of the river; the other spans the Gloucester canal, the bridge being swung for large vessels to pass. The Severn bridge has been built in four years, at a cost of £200,000. The consulting engineer is Mr. Thomas E. Harrison. Mr. Keeling and Mr. G. W. Owen were jointly concerned as engineers; the work, however, has been carried out by Mr. Keeling. The contractors for the approach-railway were at first Messrs. Vickers and Cooke, but this work was completed by Mr. Griffith Griffiths. The contract for the bridge was taken by Hamilton's Windsor Ironworks, by whom the work has been very efficiently carried out.

The opening ceremony was attended by the Earl of Ducie, Lord Lieutenant of the county, Earl Bathurst, and other noblemen and gentlemen, the Mayors and city or borough aldermen of Gloucester, Birmingham, and other towns, and the railway officials of the district. They came from Gloucester by special train, crossed to Sharpness Docks, and were entertained with luncheon under a marquee, Mr. W. C. Lucy presiding at table. We give an illustration of the new Severn Railway Bridge.

A public meeting has been held at Croydon for the purpose of inaugurating an ambulance centre. A deputation from the central committee attended and explained the objects of the movement, and classes to teach "first aid to the injured" were at once formed. Centres have lately been established at Waltham Abbey and Sherburnyess, and are about to be opened at Liverpool, Hereford, Cheltenham, Bristol, and Twickenham.

Major Chard and Surgeon-Major Reynolds were entertained at dinner yesterday week by the members of the Wanderers' Club at their house in Pall-mall. About one hundred gentlemen were present, and Lord Headley presided.—The members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club at Ryde gave a banquet the same day to Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel J. Browne, on his return from Afghanistan. The proceedings were private.—The Council of the British Medical Association have resolved to give a dinner to Surgeon-Major Reynolds, V.C., who has received the gold medal of the association for his bravery in Zululand in tending the wounded while under fire.—At a luncheon held at Crediton Townhall on Monday (Sir John Shelley in the chair), Colonel Buller presented Private Lethbridge, of the 13th Infantry, who had seen active service in the Zulu war, with a handsome silver watch, gold chain, and locket, which had been subscribed for by his fellow-townsmen on his return to his native town. Corporal Berry, 1-24th, would have been similarly honoured but he remains in Africa, where he has bought his discharge. His brother represented him, and his present will be transmitted by Sir J. Shelley.—The Mayor of Portsmouth has received a telegram from Lord H. G. Lennox, M.P., expressing his cordial approval of the proposed welcome home to the seamen and soldiers from Zululand, and requesting that his name may be added to the local committee.—At a meeting of the committee appointed to arrange for a testimonial to Captain Lord Gifford, V.C., at Cirencester, held on Tuesday (Earl Bathurst presiding), it was resolved that the presentation, consisting of a breakfast service, should take place at a public dinner on Nov. 11.

## ST. CRISPIN'S DAY.

This day, Oct. 25, is set apart in our calendar to St. Crispin, and, to quote the spirited speech that Shakespeare has put into the mouth of King Henry V. when he addressed his army of 30,000 men before the famous Battle of Agincourt, fought and won by the English on Oct. 25, 1415, "this day is called the Feast of Crispian." Not that Crispian was all one with Crispin, for they were not one, but two, and in that speech by the King he mentions them as "Crispin, Crispian," and ends his address with the words "that fought with us upon St. Crispin's day." The poet used whichever name was required by the metre of his line. He also calls Crispian "Crispianus," and he was otherwise known as Crispinian. The two brothers Crispin and Crispian were sprung of a noble Roman family, and having embraced the Christian faith, left Rome for Soissons, where they were imprisoned and tortured to death by the Governor, Rictius Varus, in the year 287, when Maximian was Emperor. During the daytime the brothers preached the Gospel, and, in order to support themselves, worked at night at the trade of shoemaking, as had been done at an earlier period by Anianus, Bishop of Alexandria, who is said to have received instruction from St. Mark. But while Anianus, the episcopal shoemaker, is scarcely remembered, the names of Crispin and Crispian are of world-wide reputation, the place of honour, as the patron saint of shoemakers, being given to the elder brother, Crispin.

In the *London Magazine* for 1825 the gentle Elia mystified the members of "the gentle craft," as well as his learned readers, by an article in which were mentioned some extraordinary works, such as "The Soleary System," "The Sutrina Hobeana," "The Ars Calcearia," "The Hypodemia," or the History of the Passion of Shoe-buying," and "The Scytotomical Decameron, or Ten Joyous Days in a Shoe Warehouse." But "the Rev. Tom Foggy Dribble," who was supposed to have made use of those books, was a good-natured caricature of the Rev. Thos. Frognall Dibdin, and the entire article was a witty burlesque on the erudition of that once-famous bibliomaniac and antiquarian. But, in that paper, Charles Lamb mentioned a genuine production, "The History of the Gentle Craft," originally published in 1584, and reprinted in 1723 and again in 1758. It is a 12mo (5½ by 3 inches in size), and contains 146 pages and several very rude woodcuts. Charles Lamb says that a copy of this little book was sold for 15 guineas; and I know that Lord Alvanley's copy was sold, in 1858, for £3 19s. I possess a copy of the work, in which the story of the two brothers, Crispin and Crispian, is transferred to England and the neighbourhood of Canterbury, and romantically treated in a manner that does not accord with the versions of Alban Butler and Lusus; for, while Crispian goes to the wars, Crispin is made "the Emperor's shoemaker" to King Logria, and makes shoes for his daughter, the Princess Ursula, who falls in love with him, is told by him that he is a prince by birth, and is privately married to him. There are some curious adventures, but no martyrdom; for the King pardons them, and they live happily ever after. In connection with this Kentish story it is somewhat remarkable that when John Weever, the antiquary wrote his "Funeral Monuments," in 1631, he described a heap of stones on the beach at Widge, near Stonend, which was said to mark the graves of Crispin and Crispian, who had been shipwrecked and cast ashore at that spot. The first baby-boy of Prince Crispin and Princess Ursula gave rise to the old proverb, "A shoemaker's son is a Prince born."

A story is told of Henry VIII. going through the London streets at night in disguise that he might see for himself how the constables and watch performed their duties; and that he went into a cobbler's shop to get his boot mended, and that he drank with the cobbler, and asked him to come to the palace and inquire for him by the name of Harry Tudor; and how the cobbler went and recognised the King, who gave him the freedom of his cellar and an annual pension of forty marks. A somewhat similar story is told of the Emperor Charles V. of Germany, who, on Oct. 25, wandered in disguise into the shop of a Flanders cobbler in order to get his boot mended. The cobbler refused to do this, because they did not do a stitch of work on St. Crispin's Day; but he invited the stranger to drink with him, and proposed the King's health. "Do you love him, then?" asked the other. "Aye," said the cobbler, "I love his long-noship well enough; but, I should love him more, if he would tax us less." The next day the cobbler was summoned to the palace, and was horrified to find that his long-noship was his companion on St. Crispin's Day; but the King thanked him for his hospitality, and begged him to say what benefit he would wish to be bestowed upon him. The simple-minded cobbler could think of no other request than this—that the cobblers of Flanders should bear for their coat-of-arms a boot surmounted with the Imperial crown. This was granted, as was also his further request that cobblers should take precedence of shoemakers. A dispute on this point occurred at Frankfurt so lately as July, 1863, and had to be settled by the authorities. On St. Crispin's Day, 1861, the King of Hanover and his son were received into the Corporation of Cobblers at Hanover.

In England, the Cordwainers' and Cobblers' Company was incorporated so far back as the year 1410; but the title of Cobblers fell into contempt, and is not now used by the company, whose fine hall is in St. Dunstons-lane, St. Paul's. In 1813, a work was published on "The Art and Mystery of a Cordwainer," written by Frederick Rees. The word cordwainer is a corruption of *corduainier*, which itself was a corruption from *cordonnier*; Cordova, or Cordua, being famed for that leather, of which we are told, in Hudibras, of some who "have been kicked till they know whether a shoe's of Spanish or neat's leather," a delicacy of perception engendered by tenderness of the cuticle. In Paris the shoemakers celebrated St. Crispin's Day by a mass at the Church of St. Peter, Montmartre, up to Oct. 25, 1868, on which day, instead of the usual statue of the Saint, the *Prères cordonniers* carried a huge boot, to the great merriment of the spectators. The ecclesiastical authorities therefore refused, in 1869, to perform the usual ceremonies unless the image of St. Crispin was borne in the procession; and, as the *cordonniers* preferred the huge boot, St. Crispin's Day was not observed as a religious festival. That French word *cordonnier*, or *cordinnier*, was introduced (in the "Quentin Durward" days) into Scotland, where a shoemaker was called a cordiner; though souter, or souter, is the more familiar term. Burns' Souter Johnny was John Lauchlin, a shoemaker of Ayr. Sir Walter Scott, in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel," spells the word in its Latin form, when he calls Watt Tindian "sutor and archer." It was Apelles, the painter to Alexander the Great, who, when a cobbler had found fault with the sandals in one of his pictures, and then proceeded to criticise the other portions of the painting, checked him with the words *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*: "The shoemaker should not go beyond his last."

St. Crispin's Day is celebrated at Stirling and elsewhere in Scotland in a highly convivial way by the Crispin Clubs; but we may hope that their old saying, "On the twenty-fifth October, Ne'er a souter's sober," will have dropped into decadence. At Selkirk on St. Crispin's Day the members of

the Crispin Club were compelled to "lick the birse," which was a bunch of bristles, the emblem of their craft, and was mouthed by all in turn. When Sir Walter Scott was initiated he washed the birse in his wine, but was compelled, as a penalty, to drink the polluted liquor. Prince Leopold had to go through the ceremony in 1819, when he was made a Sutor of Selkirk. St. Crispin's Day at Birmingham in 1866 produced a case for the magistrates, in which a witness spoke of shoemakers' tools as "snobs' tools"—snob being one of the many names given to makers and menders of boots and shoes, who are also known as welters, cleaners, clickers, blockers, runners, closers, repairers, restorers, translators, clobberers, and slobberers. The last title, according to a North-country legend, had its origin from a Jew shoemaker who insulted the Saviour on His way to Calvary, and was told by Him that he was a sneak and a slobberer, and that all his race should be slobberers till the end of time. A more curious term for "snobs' tools" is "Sir Hugh's bones," the meaning of which is explained in a story in "The Gentle Craft," wherein Sir Hugh, before his death with the Princess Winifred, bequeaths his bones to the shoemakers, at whose trade he had worked, and who, in memory of him, called their tools "Sir Hugh's bones."

As there are upwards of 300,000 shoemakers in Great Britain, St. Crispin's Day will, no doubt, be duly observed by numerous workmen in Sheffield, Kettering, Wellingborough, Leicester, Northampton, and other centres of the trade—a trade, by-the-way, which has contributed more recruits to the Army than any other trade, and which is also the trade most in request by the afflicted inmates of the Earlswood Asylum, to whom, in its soothing influence, it is indeed "the gentle craft." When King John was at Northampton he gave one shilling for his dress-boots and sixpence for his slippers; but when our Queen and the Prince Consort passed through there, on their way to Burleigh, the Prince was presented with a pair of boots. There is a saying, "You may know when you are within a mile of Northampton by the smell of the leather and the noise of the lapstones." The mud-boots for our Crimean soldiers were made there.

St. Crispin's Day, in that Crimean war, 1854, will ever be remembered for the Battle of Balaklava and the Charge of the Light Brigade. Tennyson's poem thereupon, both in metre and idea, was evidently suggested by Michael Drayton's poem, written in 1619, on "The Battle of Agincourt," both of these famous fights being fought on St. Crispin's Day. And, although the fastidious Laureate has made numerous alterations in his poem, yet, in its original form, there was one passage that was evidently suggested by the Shakespearean speech of King Henry to his soldiers before the Battle of Agincourt. Tennyson's lines—now suppressed—were as follow:—

Honour the brave and bold!  
Long shall the tale be told;  
Yea, when our babes are old—  
How they rode onward!

St. Crispin's Day, 1869, was celebrated at Deane, Northamptonshire, by the reopening of the parish church, after considerable restoration, when the Bishop of Peterborough (Dr. Magee), in his sermon, made eloquent mention of the battle of Balaklava and the Charge of the Light Brigade, in which an important part was taken by the late Lord Cardigan. He is buried in Deane church, where his tomb is sculptured by Boehm with scenes from the battle. After the service Lady Cardigan took her visitors to the paddock, where was the charger that was ridden by Lord Cardigan in the battle; and, although he was now twenty-five years old, he had sufficient spirit to break away from his groom, and dash off in a gallop round his paddock. His grave is now to be seen there, not so very far removed from the last resting-place of his gallant master, of whom it was said, that he leapt the parapets before the Russian guns as coolly as he would an ox fence in Northamptonshire. Both at Agincourt in 1415, and at Balaklava in 1854, British heroism was splendidly displayed on St. Crispin's Day.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

## INDIAN HILL-TRIBES.

The region of British India called the Terai, or Marsh Land, a part of Kumaon, with the Bhawar, an upland forest tract adjoining this, at the foot of the Himalayas, extends from Nepal westward above Rohilcund, to the Dehra Doon; and it differs considerably from the general character of Upper India. It is a dense jungle, with a very unhealthy climate, and infested by tigers, wild elephants, and other formidable beasts, but has a population of mixed races, to which belong the Taroo and the Bhootea, whose portraits were sketched by Mr. W. Simpson, our Special Artist, during his travels in India with the Prince of Wales. The Bhootea, a nation of Tartar race, who give their name to the country of Bhootan, are nearly allied to the people of Tibet on the northern side of the Himalayas. Most of the other tribes in the Terai are of Hindoo descent, speaking a dialect of Hindee, and professing the Brahminical religion, of which the "joghi," or fanatical mendicant friar, is a devout adherent and servant. The other portrait is that of a Mahratta chief belonging to Scindia's province of Gwalior, which was likewise visited by the Prince of Wales.

## THE BURNING GHAUT, CALCUTTA.

The customary rite of burning the bodies of the dead, and committing their ashes to the waters of the sacred river, has not entirely fallen into desuetude among certain castes and races of the Hindoo subjects of the Empress Victoria. This practice has often been witnessed, in a place appointed for the purpose, on the banks of the Ganges at Calcutta. It cannot fail to remind the student of classical literature of similar scenes described by the Greek and Latin poets of antiquity. The recent advocacy of "cremation," as a scientific substitute for the usual Western mode of "earth-to-earth" sepulture, may claim such venerable Oriental examples as somewhat in its favour. But there is a deep-seated repugnance in the European mind at least since it has been imbued with the traditions of Christendom, to this deliberate and systematic destruction of the mortal remains of humanity. The actual sight of the Burning Ghaut is too shocking for the majority of our countrymen at the capital of British India. Our Artist long since made a sketch of this remarkable spectacle, which will be quite sufficient for the curiosity of home readers.

A public library was opened for the use of the inhabitants of Chatham on the 16th inst. The library is in connection with the Congregational Institute, and has been formed entirely through the exertions of the Congregationalists of the town.—The foundation-stone of a new Workmen's Club and Institute was laid at Chatham last Saturday by Mr. George Winch, who is building the institute at a cost of over £2000. The institute will consist of a lecture-hall, library, and reading-room, billiard and smoking-rooms, as well as hot and cold water baths. There will be a refreshment-bar, at which beer besides other refreshments will be sold.



## MUSIC.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

We have already given an outline of Mr. Mapleson's prospectus of his autumn season of Italian opera performances, and have now to record the opening thereof with "Aida" on Saturday last. This latest of Verdi's stage productions was originally produced at Cairo in 1872, and was first given in England at the Royal Italian Opera-House in 1876 (with Madame Adelina Patti in the principal character); having been brought out by Mr. Mapleson in June last, when the cast included Mdlle. Kellogg in the title-part, Madame Trebelli as Amneris, Signor Campanini as Radamès, Signor Galassi as Amonasro, Signor Foli as Ramfis, &c. In last Saturday's performance Madame Marie Roze appeared as Aida for the first time in England; another important feature having been the repetition of Madame Trebelli's fine performance as Amneris. The first-named lady achieved a genuine success by her refined and impassioned singing and her earnest acting. The expressive delivery of Aida's romance, "O ciel azzuri" stood in strong contrast to the effective declamation with which that character's shares in the duet with Amneris, that with Amonasro, and those with her lover, Radamès, were given. The performance of Madame Roze was throughout a complete success. Of Madame Trebelli's Amneris it is unnecessary to say more than that it was as excellent as in the representations already commented on, last summer. Signor Frapolli, as Radamès, gained an encore for his romance "Celeste Aida," which was his most successful effort; the declamatory music of the part being less suited to him than that of most other characters in which he has appeared. Signor Pantaleone was the Amonasro, as in the latest representations of the opera during the past season—and again gave a highly effective rendering of the character, both in its musical and its dramatic aspect. The cast was completed by Signor Pinto as Ramfis (the High Priest), and Signor Susini as the King.

The excellence of the scenery, and the splendour of the costumes and stage pageantry, were again noticeable features in the performance. The National Anthem preceded the opera, which was ably conducted by Signor Li Calsi. There was a very full attendance; and there seems to be every prospect of similar results throughout the season—the attractions of the performances being heightened by the advantages of low prices, early hours, and non-restriction to the arbitrary rules of fashionable evening dress.

On Monday Mdlle. Irma di Murska appeared, for the first time these four years, as the heroine in Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," and sang with brilliant effect. The Slumber-song in the first act was given with much gentle grace; Dinorah's share in the following quaint duet with Corentino having been sung with arch expression and fluent vocalisation. In the Bell-trio that closes the first act Mdlle. di Murska proved that she can excel in the cantabile as well as in the bravura style. In this latter respect, her delivery of the difficult "Shadow-song" in the second act was a splendid display of finished executive skill. In rapid scale-singing, passages of shakes, and the command of an exceptional range of high notes, it was a performance of very special merit, and elicited such enthusiastic applause as to necessitate the repetition of the concluding "Allegro." In the fine trio of the torrent-scene, and in other instances, Mdlle. di Murska was also eminently successful, and her reception was such as to indicate that she will again be as popular as during her previous seasons here. The Goatherd's song, at the beginning of the second act, was expressively sung by Madame Pisani, who was much applauded. As on former occasions, Signor Frapolli sang and acted well as Corentino, and Signor Rota was again the representative of Hoel; subordinate characters having been filled by Mdlle. Lido, Signor Franceschi, and M. Thomas. Mr. John Hill conducted the opera with practised ability.

On Tuesday "Carmen" was given, with a repetition of the fine performance of Mdlle. Minnie Hauk in the title-character; and the transference of the part of Escamillo (Toreador) to Signor Pantaleoni, who, in several instances, justified the good opinion he had already gained. The characters of Michaela, Paquita, and Mercedes were sustained, respectively, by Mdlles. Lido, Laura Stelzner, and Barnadelli; that of Don José by Signor Tecchi, as before, as were some of the subordinate parts. Signor Li Calsi conducted.

For Wednesday "Lucia di Lammermoor" was announced, with Mdlle. di Murska in the principal character. "Aida" was to be repeated on Thursday; Mdlle. Minnie Hauk was to appear as Mignon on Friday (yesterday)—for the first time in England; and this (Saturday) evening "Faust" is to be given, with a cast more or less familiar.

## THE BRISTOL TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL.

This celebration closed yesterday (Friday) week, with a performance of "The Messiah." Our last week's record was necessarily incomplete, leaving the performances of the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday to be referred to now. On the first-named day Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was given, with the special feature of Madame Albani's fine singing in some of the solo soprano music; the most important item in which, the great air "Hearye, Israel" (which opens the second part of the oratorio) was rendered with the same admirable qualities of voice and style as on previous occasions by the same artist. The other soprano music was brightly sung by Miss Emma Thursby; the remaining principal solo vocalists having been Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Santley.

Wednesday evening's concert opened with Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony, finely played by Mr. Charles Hallé's excellent band, led by Herr Straus, the programme having also included the same composer's hymn, "Hear my prayer," with Madame Albani as solo vocalist, and Brahms's cantata, "Rinaldo," besides miscellaneous pieces. Brahms's work is written for tenor solo, male chorus, and orchestra, the text being adapted from Goethe's poem based on the well-known episode from Tasso's poem. The work has already been spoken of in reference to its performance at a Crystal Palace concert, where, as at Bristol last week, the tenor solo was finely sung by Mr. E. Lloyd, the other portions of the score having been also worthily rendered. The miscellaneous portions of the concert referred to comprised Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon," the introductions to the first and third acts of Wagner's "Lohengrin" (admirably performed by the band), vocal solos by Mesdames Albani and Patey, Miss Emma Thursby, and Mr. Barton McGuckin, and a very effective setting (for chorus and orchestra) by Mr. E. Hecht, of "The Charge of the Light Brigade," conducted by the composer. In this, as generally throughout the festival, the fine singing of the Bristol choir was conspicuous.

Thursday morning's performances of Mozart's "Requiem" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" call for but slight mention, these works—grand and beautiful as they are—being familiar to all from frequent repetition. The soloists in the latter were Mesdames Albani and Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Santley; in the former, Miss Emma Thursby, Madame Patey, Mr. Barton McGuckin, and Mr. Hilton.

The specialty at Thursday evening's concert was Beethoven's leviathan symphony, the ninth and last of the series, including the choral finale, a setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy." This

elaborate work received an admirable interpretation in every respect, the solo vocalists having been Miss E. Thursby, Madame Patey, Mr. Barton McGuckin, and Mr. Santley. The first part of the concert now referred to opened with Mendelssohn's fine overture composed for a German version of Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas," and concluded with the garden scene from Goldmark's symphony, "A Rustic Wedding," having also comprised miscellaneous vocal solos, and Raff's "Gavotte and Musette" for pianoforte, charmingly played by Mr. Hallé.

As already said, the celebration closed with the usual festival climax "The Messiah," in which Madame Albani again (as recently at the Hereford Festival) proved that she can excel in sacred music equally as in that of the stage. The other solo vocalists were Miss Thursby, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. B. McGuckin, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Hilton.

Fresh tribute is due to the excellence of Mr. Charles Hallé's conducting—an onerous office under any circumstances, but especially so when combining therewith the position of solo pianist. Mr. Riseley's co-operation at the organ has been a serviceable accessory; and the efficient fulfilment of the duties of chorus-master by Mr. D. W. Rootham must not be overlooked.

The pecuniary success of the festival appears to have answered all expectations, and the excellent institutions in whose behalf the performances were given—the Bristol Royal Infirmary and General Hospital—will doubtless derive such aid therefrom as their extended operations urgently call for.

Mr. Walter Bache's eighth annual pianoforte recital took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, when the programme comprised his own performance of a varied selection of pianoforte pieces by Liszt, besides several songs by the same composer rendered by Mr. Santley.

This week's programmes of M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre have included a "Trafalgar" night on Tuesday, a classical night on Wednesday, and a Scotch Festival on Thursday. Yesterday (Friday) Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was to be given, and this (Saturday) evening the anniversary of the Battle of Balaclava is to be celebrated by a grand military concert.

At a meeting of the committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society held on Tuesday evening, it was decided that, as the directors of Exeter Hall are now in a position to continue the society's tenancy of the hall, the concerts will be given in that building as heretofore. The opening performance of the forty-eighth season will therefore take place in November. The committee understand that the building will not be available for musical purposes after October next, and the concerts for the season 1879-80 will therefore be the last series given by the Society in Exeter Hall.

Mr. William Carter's new season will open at the Royal Albert Hall on the 30th inst., when "The Messiah" will be performed. "The Hymn of Praise" and "Stabat Mater" will be given on Dec. 18, "The Messiah" again on Jan. 1, "Elijah" on Feb. 19; and there will also be four national concerts.

## THEATRES.

"Fernande" has been withdrawn from the bills of the Court Theatre, and a new and original comedy, in three acts, from the prolific pen of Mr. H. J. Byron, entitled "Courtship, or the Three Caskets," has been substituted in its stead. Mr. Byron takes a somewhat cynical view of the subject his story illustrates, exhibiting wealth and station as woman's foremost attractions in the race for matrimonial distinction, beauty and goodness appearing as simple makeweights in the balance. He also presents the novel spectacle of a woman wooed by neglect and assumed indifference less erringly than by other and more seductive methods. "She is a woman, and therefore may be wooed," sagely observes the hero, alluding to his mistress, further supplementing, "She is a woman, and therefore may be won." Acting on this conclusion, he proceeds to inflict upon his idol every petty slight and indignity which his tyranny, under the name of disinterested passion, can devise. The lady has a taste for painting—he finds fault with her pictures and praises those of her opposite neighbour. She visits the theatre; he declines to accompany her, preferring to stay at home and flirt with an insignificant lady acquaintance. When, in short, his conduct approaches the height of absurdity, and he appears in a light truly ridiculous, then we behold the phenomenon of a woman wooed and won. But, with all his perversities, our hero comes nobly forth at an important crisis, when, apparently dispossessed of rank and fortune, the lady is suddenly deserted by her butterfly wooers, and she discovers at her side her single staunch adherent. The same, however, is but a plot concocted between the heroine and one Blatchford, her confidential adviser, to test the sincerity of her suitors. Discovering the deception practised, the lover becomes indignant, and declares his engagement with the heiress null and void. The lady is ultimately released from her dilemma by the discovery of her uncle, supposed to be drowned, in the person of Mr. Blatchford, and a right understanding is speedily effected between the parties. Such is a brief outline of the plot, which, it may be seen, is composed of slender materials. The author mainly depends upon the smartness of his dialogue, which in this production does not fall short of his previous efforts. Laughter and applause attend his numerous witticisms; and, despite the discrepancies in his story, the curtain falls on a complete success. We may remark that the same scene serves for the three acts, and that the action is comprehended within the space of twenty-four hours. The acting is good. Mr. Charles Coghlan gives a masterly rendering of the hero, Edward Trenthen, and the feppish effrontery of the high-born Claude de Courcy is admirably depicted by Mr. Wilson-Barrett. As the vulgar Phineas Gubbins, Mr. G. W. Anson is irresistibly comic; and the characters of Mr. Blatchford and Tom Lilford are adequately represented by Mr. Edward Price and Mr. H. Reeves Smith. Miss Amy Roselle is charming as the heroine, Millicent Vivian; and Mrs. Leigh Murray gives a droll impersonation of a widow, Mrs. M'Tartar. Miss Emmeline Ormsby as Fanny Trevelyan is unaffected and natural. On the first night the author and his exponents were loudly summoned at the fall of the curtain.

At the Imperial, Miss Lytton has replaced the "Beaux Stratagem" with the younger Colman's comedy of "The Poor Gentleman." The piece, as we know, has sterling merits, and appears as highly relished by modern audiences as it was by those of a bygone generation. Undoubtedly, it has lost none of its flavour in the process of keeping, and the jokes of Dr. Ollapod and the argumentative proclivities of Sir Robert Bramble are as richly enjoyed as ever. The cast is a strong one, Mr. Lionel Brough appearing as Dr. Ollapod, Mr. William Farren as Sir Robert Bramble, and Mrs. Stirling as Miss Lucretia M'Tab. The whole is well mounted.

At the Olympic, Mr. J. R. Gibson has appeared as Sir Pertinax Macsycophant in Charles Macklin's comedy of "The Man of the World." Mr. Gibson has cultivated a fine Scotch

accent, and is a clever, intelligent, and painstaking actor. His assumption of the character was perfectly successful.

Mr. Hollingshead has completed his arrangements for a season of two months' French plays at the Gaiety Theatre next season. Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt, with M. Coquelin and a strong company, will appear for the first month. "Frou Frou," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Jeanne Marie," are among the plays proposed, as well as a selection from the classic repertory. During the second month the company of the Palais Royal will represent their most favourite pieces.

The Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, was reopened on Monday night after extensive enlargements and alterations, which have occupied the past three months.

A figure of Cetewayo has been added to Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.

## THE QUARTERLIES.

In the October number of the *Quarterly Review*, there are several articles of literary and historical discussion worth reading; Pascal for one, Albert Dürer for another, being stars of individual celebrity that have not lost their attraction. As topics of home interest, the history of the College of Physicians, from their "Roll" set forth with biographical sketches by Dr. W. Munk, and the life of Bishop Herbert de Losinga, founder of Norwich Cathedral in the twelfth century, take hold of the Englishman's mind. Continental nations, with their conflicting views of religion, morals, and government, since the French Revolution of 1789, afford an endless study, to which Count Joseph de Maistre, and his opinions of Russia sixty years ago, may contribute something. A review of Mr. Froude's biography of Julius Cæsar deals seriously, but temperately, with the vicious public character of the author of Imperial despotism in the Roman world. "The Weather and its Prediction" is a brief account of the recent employment of scientific observations and computations for a purpose of great practical usefulness. Another favourite historical subject, the life of Henry IV. of France, is treated with sufficient attention. The recent sore feeling and outcry of a section of the Anglican High Church clergy, under the operation of laws enforcing the Royal authority in matters ecclesiastical, gives occasion to an article, intended to conciliate them with the prospect of a working Convocation. The impending party struggle between the supporters and opponents of the present Ministry is heralded by a stern political note of defiance, entitled "Principles at Stake." The *Quarterly*, in short, maintains its solid Conservative, orthodox and national character, is as respectable as ever, but not very brilliant.

Quite unlike it, as everybody knows, is the *New Quarterly Magazine*, with its mixture of fiction and poetry, æsthetic criticism, utilitarian statistics, and Radical politics, each kind tolerably well supplied in the current number. The quality of the last-named species may be considered rather drastic. Its first dose is to advocate the wholesale transfer of Indian administrative offices, district collectorships or magistracies, from Englishmen to natives of India. In the second place, Irish Home Rule, which is described as something very different from Repeal, finds a resolved champion, "a Home-Rule M.P.," who greatly admires Mr. Parnell. The army short-service system and the reforms of workhouse management and visiting proposed by Mrs. Nassau Senior, are treated in a practical manner. The series of descriptive notices of the great public schools is continued with one upon Rugby. Mr. R. L. Stevenson contributes a tale, "The Story of a Lie," which is not wanting in vigour, but lacks delicacy of sentiment, though not positively objectionable in any way. There is, on the contrary, an exquisite refinement of feeling, and the glow of poetic imagination, in "The Maid of Song," by Dr. T. Gordon Hake. A critical essay on "Realism in Dramatic Art," leading to a severe condemnation of such pieces as "L'Assommoir," deserves thoughtful consideration in these days of sensational excitement. The works and studies of the late Mr. G. H. Lewes, as literary artist and critic, man of science, and philosopher, came under the notice of another writer.

The contents of the *Church Quarterly Review*, as usual, have been assorted mainly for the instruction or gratification of clerical readers, or those who cherish a sympathy with that reverend order in view of High Church doctrines. Leaving, however, such dissertations as those on "Diocesan Synods," "Preaching in Rome," and "The Doctrine of the Fathers on the Real Presence," we find articles upon English middle-class education, the Wellington despatches, and the art and "faith" of Phidias, which have more general interest. There is one of antiquarian biography, that of "St. Hugh of Lincoln."

## THE GIPSY CAVES OF GRANADA.

The tourist in Spain, while at Granada, having duly admired the Alhambra, with its historic Moorish magnificence, and visited the tomb of the Catholic Sovereigns Ferdinand and Isabella, may stroll up the neighbouring hillside. He may there find a series of human burrows in the earth, not much unlike a rabbit warren. These habitations of "the Spanish Gipsy"—for we are reminded of George Eliot's fine dramatic poem—have a curious aspect; but with odd little whitewashed chimneys cropping out of the ground above them, and the doorways overhung with trained vines, they are not destitute of comfort. In summer they afford a cool dwelling-place, and they are equally snug in winter. If they were generally kept clean, they would be as tolerable as many rustic cottages in England. The inhabitants, men, women, and children, have a singular propensity for extracting small coins from the purses of foreign visitors. They call these indiscriminately "Franchutes," which in their dialect is Frenchmen. Gipsy women accost each lady of the party with a proposal to tell her fortune. The younger fry of boys and girls are not less willing to show their agility in a "rona," or scramble for coppers. One word is constantly on their lips; that is "un orchavico," the minutest piece of money, worth about half a farthing. The "senorico," as they call the strange gentleman, is vociferously importuned for this trifling gift.

It was stated at a conference on emigration and the depressed state of trade, held on Monday at the Homerton Evangelical Hall, that the ex-Mayor of Natal is prepared to take out in a short time 200 artisans, provided each man can raise £10, and a resolution was passed asking the various friendly societies if they are desirous of forming a fund by which the subscribers would have the privilege of voting passages for persons who had been nominated to go to the colonies.

The Great Northern Railway Company ran for the first time last Saturday a dining-room and drawing-room car from King's-cross to Peterborough and back. About fifty persons travelled on this trial-trip, and the arrangements worked successfully. These cars will be attached for the present to the morning and afternoon express-trains between Leeds and King's-cross; and, as soon as the arrangements can be brought into thorough working order, second as well as first class passengers will be admitted at a small charge for dinner.





"Senorico, un orchavico!"

HOLIDAY SKETCHES: TOURISTS IN SPAIN VISITING THE GIPSY CAVES AT GRANADA.—SEE PAGE 391.

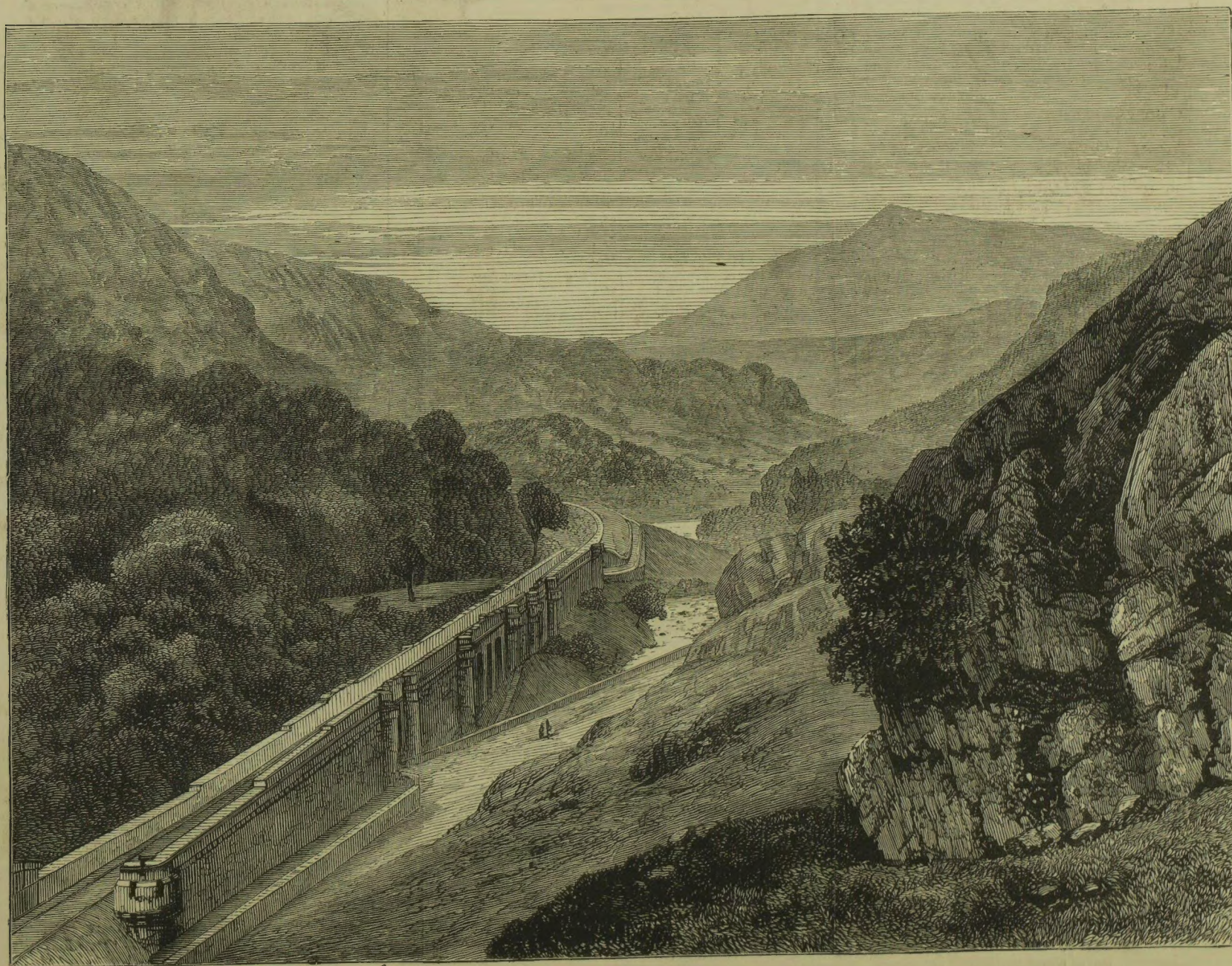


THE RAILWAY FROM BETTWS-Y-COED TO FESTINIOG, NORTH WALES.

SEE PAGE 394.



THE RIVER LLEDR, AT BRYN-Y-FEDW, NEAR DOLWYDDELAN.



THE LLEDR VIADUCT, LOOKING WEST.



## OBITUARY.

REV. SIR C. MACGREGOR, BART.

The Rev. Sir Charles Macgregor, Bart., M.A., Rector of Swallow, Caistor, Lincolnshire, died on the 12th inst., aged fifty-nine. He was the second son of Sir Patrick Macgregor, first Baronet, Serjeant-Surgeon to King George III., by Bridget, his wife, daughter and heiress of James Glenney, Esq., of Quebec, and became Baronet at his brother's death in 1846. He was successively Canon of Bristol, Vicar of Cabourn, Rural Dean, and Select Preacher at Cambridge University, and had been Rector of Swallow since 1854. Sir Charles married, Oct. 2, 1845, Eliza Catherine, daughter of the late John Jeffreys, Esq., of Fynone, near Swansea, and had three sons and three daughters. His eldest son and successor, now Sir William Gordon Macgregor, Bart., was born Sept. 11, 1846.

BISHOP RUSSELL.

The Right Rev. William Armstrong Russell, Missionary Bishop of North China, died on the 5th inst. He was born at Ballydavid House, in the county of Tipperary, 1821, the son of Marcus Carew Russell, Esq., and was educated at Middleton School, in the county of Cork, and at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1847, the year of his ordination, he proceeded as a missionary to China, and was consecrated Bishop in 1872. Dr. Russell was the author of many essays, tracts, &c., in the Chinese language, into which he translated the Scriptures and Book of Common Prayer.

BISHOP CHAPMAN.

The Right Rev. Bishop Chapman, D.D., died on the 20th inst. at Wooton Courtney, Somersetshire, in his eightieth year. Dr. Chapman was for some time one of the masters of Eton College, and in 1845 was appointed first Bishop of Colombo. He resigned his see in 1862, and was afterwards elected a Fellow of Eton College. In 1863 he was presented to the living of Wooton Courtney by the College authorities. He took great interest in local institutions, especially the British Orphan Asylum.

The deaths have also been announced of—

John Mercer, Esq., J.P., F.C.S., on the 10th inst., at Oakenshaw House, near Accrington, aged fifty-four.

Captain Frederick Montgomerie, late 99th Regiment, and Chief Constable of West Sussex, on the 12th inst.

Lady Lubbock, wife of Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., at High Elms, Down, Kent. Her Ladyship was a daughter of the late Rev. Peter Horden, of Charlton-cum-Hardy, and was married in 1856.

Mr. Henry Rougier, on the 16th inst., at his residence in Inverness-gardens. He was highly esteemed for his taste and liberality in matters of fine art and music, and by a large circle of private acquaintance.

David Ogilvy, Esq., barrister-at-law, on the 13th inst., aged sixty-six. He was son of Alexander Ogilvy, Esq., by Marcia, his wife, daughter of Major-General the Hon. Mark Napier, and was grandson of Sir John Ogilvy, fifth Baronet, of Inverquhar.

William Ewart Gott, Esq., of Armley House, near Leeds, J.P., on the 12th inst., suddenly, at Harrogate, aged fifty-two. He was second son of the late William Gott, Esq., of Wyther, Yorkshire, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of William Ewart, Esq., of Liverpool.

Dr. William Thomas Domville, C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets and Hon. Surgeon to the Queen, at Haslar Hospital, on the 21st inst., after a protracted illness, from fever. In consequence of his illness the firing of heavy ordnance at the recent torpedo attack was dispensed with.

Loftus Warren Peacocke, Esq., at Stoke, Devon, formerly of Upland, Carmarthenshire, late 52nd Light Infantry, on the 4th inst., aged fifty-eight. He was the youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Peacocke, Scots Fusilier Guards, and nephew of the late General Sir Marmaduke Warren Peacocke, of Reeves Hall.

Major-General Thomas Hardy Chamberlain, late Bengal Staff Corps, on the 16th inst., very suddenly, at Spring-grove, Isleworth. He was son of Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart., by his second wife, and was brother of Rear-Admiral William Charles Chamberlain, General Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and Lieutenant-General C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I.

Thomas Bourne, Esq., of Liverpool, J.P., and D.L., Lieutenant-Colonel 4th Lancashire Light Infantry Militia, on Aug. 28, at Glen Fyne, Argyllshire, aged sixty-five. He was brother of Colonel James Bourne, of Hackinsall and Heathfield, M.P. for Evesham, and third son of Peter Bourne, Esq., of Liverpool, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of James Drinkwater, Esq.

Thomas Harries, Esq., of Cruckton Hall, Shropshire, J.P., late Lieutenant-Colonel 63rd Regiment, on the 12th inst., aged sixty-four. He served in the Crimea, including Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol, and had received the medal with four clasps, Turkish medal, and orders of Legion of Honour and Medjidie. He was eldest surviving son of Francis Blithe Harries, Esq., of Benthall Hall, by Emma Gertrude, his wife, daughter of the late Edward Jenkins, Esq., of Charlton Hill, Shropshire.

Dr. Arthur Leared, senior physician to the Great Northern Hospital, late physician to the British Civil Hospital, Smyrna, the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, and lecturer on the practice of medicine at Grosvenor-place School, on the 16th inst. Dr. Leared took the degree of B.M. at Dublin in 1845, and M.D. in 1860. He was also Doctor of Medicine of Oxford. In 1871 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of many of the learned and scientific societies in the metropolis.

Alfred Henry Garrod, Esq., F.R.S., late Professor of Zoology at King's College, London, and Fullerton Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution. He was a son of Dr. Garrod, F.R.S., consulting physician to King's College Hospital, and was a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was first on the natural science honours list in 1872, and soon after taking his degree was elected to a fellowship at St. John's, and was subsequently appointed an examiner in the University. Mr. Garrod held the post of professor to the Zoological Society, and was widely known for his researches and writings on comparative anatomy. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1876.

The proposal of the War Office to compel the retirement or removal to the reserve of all volunteers over fifty years of age has been modified, with a view to meeting special cases.

The creditors of the City of Glasgow Bank have received payment of the third dividend on their claims. The liquidators have now paid to the creditors in the three dividends, amounting to 13s. 4d., a sum of about £7,400,000, which, irrespective of the 5 per cent interest, leaves about £3,600,000 yet to pay.

## CHESS.

W H T (Yokohama).—The amended position shall be examined.  
W P (Wimbledon).—We refer you to the notices of the chess periodicals below.  
W S L (Rochester).—Very few amateurs would look at a five-move problem, otherwise we should have pleasure in obliging you.  
D W C (Barnaul, Siberia).—Thanks for the problem. We are always glad to hear from you. The first batch have not been forgotten.  
Hereward (Oxford).—Please see the notice to W. L. You shall have an early report upon the problems.  
W L (Swanmore).—We have pleasure in complying with your request to state that a Black Pawn placed on Black's Q B 5th will foil the attacks in Problem No. 1886, commencing 1. E to K 7th and 1. K to K 5th.  
HOMUNCULUS (Kirkby-Lonsdale).—Your first attempt has not succeeded; try again.  
ALPHA.—Thanks for your note. We have not the number at hand, but shall refer to it in the course of the week.  
B A (London Institution).—Your question answers itself. A professional player, necessarily gets his fees from the persons who employ him in that capacity.  
EAST MARDEN.—Thanks; it shall be carefully examined.  
E E (Portsmouth).—We have not space in this column for criticism of critics. Write to some of the monthlies.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1858 received from E Burkhard (Berlin), J Nepveu (Utrecht), Underwood, J M G (Sandy Cove), Black Watch, Thorpe Reading-Room, J G Finch, Ernest Haynes, Scotia, No Name, and J H Dobinson.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1859 received from J Nepveu (Utrecht), Emile Frau (Lyons), R Bohm (Vienna), Carlos (Lille), J G Ryles, W F Willis, Polichinelle, J Radermacher, No Name, Underwood, J Wilkie, J G Finch, G O Baxter, J Bumstead, and Boltsbridge.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1860 received from East Marden, Shadford, Copiapino, Nalfraam, Problematics, Hereward, Cant, Lulu, J W W, L Sharswood, T Barrington, Elsie, Nerina, R Gray, D W Kell, E Elsbury, G L Mayne, R Jessop, G Foshrooke, B L Dyke, Grasio, Little Woman in White, N Warner, Ben Nevils, H Langford, Onno, M O Halloran, D Templeton, R H Brewster, Helen Lee, Lorna, S Farrant, H Barrett, F A Bright, Polichinelle, Dot, E H H V, Mib, D McIntosh, W D Jones, S Stripe, R F N Banks, J Radermacher, J Nepveu, J M G (Sandy Cove), Underwood, B H Brooks, P West, O Wolter, G O L, M H Moorhouse, Thorpe Reading-Room, Dabbsbill, John Sargent, J Wilkie, W Lleson, G G Baxter, W M Curtis, E L G, W Hoskin, J C M (Stranraer), Boltsbridge, James Dolson, L S D, A J H (Rugby), R Shindler, Alpha, W O S Harnett, N Rumbelow, Rycroft, E P Vulliamy, Julia Short, and W Lleson.

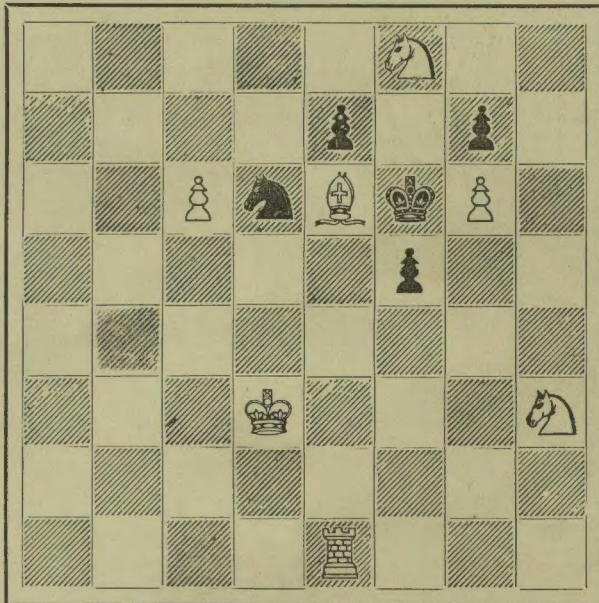
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1859.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to Q Kt 5th. Any move  
2. Mates accordingly.

## PROBLEM No. 1862.

By CARL EGGERT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A smart Skirmish between the Rev. G. A. MACDONNELL and another Amateur.

(King's Knight's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. A.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. P to K B 4th P takes P  
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th  
4. B to B 4th B to Kt 2nd  
5. P to Q 4th P to Q 3rd  
6. Castles P to K R 3rd  
7. P to K Kt 3rd B to B 6th  
The correct move here is 7. P to Kt 5th.  
8. R to B 2nd P takes P  
9. B takes P (ch)  
A capital conception.  
10. P takes P K to K sq  
11. Kt to K 5th P takes Kt  
12. Q to R 5th (ch) K to Q 2nd  
13. R to B 7th (ch) K to B 3rd  
If he had played the Kt to K 2nd interposing, White recovers the two pieces sacrificed with a fine attack in hand.  
14. P to Q 5th (ch) K to Kt 3rd  
15. B to K 3rd (ch) K to R 3rd  
16. Q to K 2nd (ch) P to Kt 4th  
17. P to Q R 4th B to Q 2nd  
WHITE plays this attack in dashing style.  
24. Kt takes R  
25. Q to B 6th (ch) K to B sq  
26. Q tks Q Kt (ch) K to Q sq  
27. P to Q 6th  
The coup juste.  
27. P takes P  
28. Kt to Q 5th Kt to B 4th  
29. Q to B 6th R to Kt sq  
30. B to Q 2nd, and wins.

A Game played between "DELTA" and Mr. H. GORDON, a son of our old contributor "Gamma."

(Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE (Delta). BLACK (Mr. G.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. P to K B 4th P takes P  
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th  
4. B to B 4th P to Kt 5th  
5. P to Q 4th P takes Kt  
6. Q takes P P to Q 4th  
7. B takes Q P P to Q B 3rd  
8. B to Kt 3rd Q takes P  
9. Q B takes P Q takes Q Kt P  
10. B takes P (ch) K to Q sq  
11. Castles Q takes R  
12. Kt to B 3rd B to B 4th (ch)  
13. Kt to R sq Q to Kt 7th  
14. B to K 5th Kt to K 2nd  
15. B takes R B to Q 2nd  
16. B to K 5th Q to Kt 5th  
Down to this point the moves have been played in the same order as in a game between "Delta" and an Indian amateur, published by us a few months ago.  
17. Kt to Kt 3rd  
In the game referred to in the last note the defence here played 17. B to Q 3rd, after which White could have won as follows:—  
18. Q to B 8th (ch) K to B 2nd  
19. Q takes Kt Kt to R 3rd  
20. B to Kt 2nd B to Q 4th  
21. R to B 7th B takes B  
22. Q takes K B (ch) Q to Q 3rd  
WHITE (Delta). BLACK (Mr. G.)  
23. Q takes Q (ch) K takes Q  
24. P to K 5th (ch) K to B 2nd  
25. P to K 6th, and wins.  
18. B takes Kt P takes B  
19. R to Q Kt sq K to B 5th  
20. R takes P Kt to R 3rd  
21. Q to Q sq Q to K 3rd  
22. B to Kt 3rd K to B sq  
23. R to Q Kt sq B to Kt 5th  
24. Q to Q 4th B takes Kt  
25. Q takes B Q takes K P  
A Punic gift.  
26. R to K sq  
27. Q to R 5th looks strong, but the move in the text is better; ex. gr.:  
28. Q to R 5th Q to B 5th  
29. P to K R 4th B to R 3rd  
30. R to Kt 2nd Q to B 4th (ch)  
31. R to K B 2nd B to Q 4th  
32. Q to R 3rd P to B 4th, &c.  
26. Q to Kt 5th Kt to B 4th  
27. Q to Q 3rd Kt to B 4th  
28. Q takes P K to Kt 2nd  
29. Q to Q 6th Kt to B sq  
Very weak. 29. Kt to R 3rd is a better resource.  
30. B to B 2nd, Black resigned.

The contents of the English chess magazines for the current month are unusually varied and instructive. The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* (W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican) presents a large number of games, carefully annotated, tourney problems, and the events of the chess-playing and problem-composing circles in the monthly record. The remarkably able review of Mr. Gossip's Theory of the openings is concluded, and the initials appended show that these clever papers have been contributed by the Rev. Mr. Whyte.

The *Huddersfield College Magazine* (John Watkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield) opens with two competing problems in the conditional tourney, and these are followed by an account of the match between Messrs. Potter and Mason from the pen of the former gentleman, illustrated by one of the games played in the match from the *Illustrated London News*. A challenge problem in twenty-one moves, by G. Reichelm, of Philadelphia, dedicated to Mr. J. A. Miles, who offers the sixth volume of the *Westminster Papers* as a prize for the first correct solution; "Chess Jottings," and three tourney problems make up an excellent number.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated April 12, 1870) with two codicils (dated Aug. 12, 1876, and July 31, 1879) of Mr. Edward Blore, late of No. 4, Manchester-square, who died on the 4th ult., was proved on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Edward William Blore, the son, Charles Keyser, and the Rev. Thomas Vere Bayne, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator makes provision for his other children, and then gives the whole of his real estate and the residue of his personal estate to his son, the said Rev. Edward William Blore.

The will (dated July 15, 1873) of Mr. William Wilthew Smith, formerly of Watling-street and late of Glasserton, Bournemouth, who died on the 13th ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by Mrs. Eliza Jane Smith, the widow, John Jaques Smith, the brother, and Charles William Smith, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his wife £500, the cash in the house, household furniture, plate, jewellery, and a sum of upwards of £4550 Consols; to his executors £200 each; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life: at her death he distributes such residue among his brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces.

The will (dated Dec. 11, 1862) with a codicil (dated Jan. 1, 1876) of Mr. Ambrose Weston, late of Lincoln's Inn, and of Bramley, Surrey, barrister-at-law, who died on the 10th ult. at Brighton, was proved on the 10th inst. by William Weston, the son, James Weston, George Weston, and James Weston (the son of testator's cousin, George Weston), the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives his real estate at Copner, near Portsmouth, and at Camberwell, and all his leasehold property, to his son William; £14,000 stock in the Government funds upon trust for his son Charles, and other bequests.

The will (dated July 27, 1878) with a codicil (dated May 17, 1879) of Mr. Frederick Richard Lee, R.A., late of Broadgate House, Pilton, near Barnstaple, Devon, who died on June 5 last, at Vleesch Bank, Hermon Station, Malmesbury, South Africa, was proved on the 30th ult. by Colonel Hugh Robert Hibbert and Archibald Donaldson, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator leaves his estates in South Africa and all his property in London and elsewhere to his daughter, Mrs. Hibbert, subject to the payment of annuities and legacies to his son, grandchildren, and others.

The will (dated Nov. 16, 1876) with a codicil (dated Dec. 1, 1876) of Miss Mary Josephine Elliott, formerly of No. 92, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, but late of South Villa, Hampton Wick, who died on the 8th ult., was proved on the 3rd inst. by Mrs. Louisa Grace Golding, the sister, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Among other legacies, the testatrix bequeaths £20 to the convalescent fund of the Berks County Hospital, Reading, and £10 to the poor of each of the parishes of Binfield and Hurst, Berks. As to the residue of her property, the testatrix gives one half to her said sister, and the other half upon trust for her nephew, William Charles Golding.

The will (dated Feb. 8, 1879) of Mr. Robert Fowler, late of Winterborne Whitchurch, Dorset, yeoman and maltster, who died on July 23 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by Joseph Gustavus Fowler, the son, and Mrs. Mary Ann Phelps Fowler, the widow, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his estate and interest in the chancel of the parish church of Winterborne Whitchurch to his son, the said Joseph Gustavus Fowler, his heirs and assigns, absolutely, on condition that he do keep the memorial windows which he, the testator, had put up, the family tablets therein, and also the chancel itself in good order and condition. The remaining provisions of the will are in favour of his wife and children.

The will (dated Nov. 26, 1855) of Mr. Richard Henry Billiter, late of Barcombe Mills, near Lewes, Sussex, miller and seed crusher, who died on Aug. 27 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Mrs. Mary Billiter, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his estate and effects, subject to the payment of his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, to his wife.

The will (dated June 21, 1876) of Mr. Moses Cohen, late of No. 30, Clifton-gardens, Maida-hill, who died on Aug. 31 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Mrs. Kate Cohen, the widow, Lionel Cohen, and Nathaniel Levy, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.

The will (dated May 23, 1859) with a codicil (executed Dec. 3, 1878) of Mr. John Napper, late of Ifold House, Kirdford, Sussex, who died on Aug. 3 last, has been proved by Mrs. Anne Napper, the widow, and the Rev. Edward St. John, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £5000.

## NEW RAILWAY IN NORTH WALES.

The new line from Bettws-y-Coed to Festiniog, through the Lledr Valley, has been constructed by the London and North-Western Railway Company for the purpose of obtaining access to the famous slate quarrying district of Merionethshire. This line, which has now been opened for traffic, is only twelve and a quarter miles in length, and of the ordinary gauge. It forms another valuable link in the chain of Welsh railway communication, as it not only opens up to the tourist a grand and charming stretch of country before little known or frequented, except by pedestrians, anglers, and artists, but also provides superior facilities for the large output of slates from the various quarries in active operation in that neighbourhood. The terminus of the line, at Blaenau Festiniog, adjoins the station of the Festiniog narrow gauge railway, which enables passengers to get to and from Port Madoc, Barmouth, and other places on the Welsh coast. The cost of the line has been upwards of half a million sterling, and so heavy and difficult has been the nature of the works, that its construction has extended over a period of five years. The whole of the works have, however, been satisfactorily carried out under the superintendence of the company's district engineer, Mr. W. Smith, C.E. We present two illustrations, one of the Lledr Viaduct, and one of the valley of that river at Bryn-y-Fedw, not far from Dolwyddelan, at the foot of Moel Siabod.

A shock of earthquake is reported as having been distinctly felt at several places in West Cumberland at about half-past five last Saturday morning. At Maryport, in several houses chairs, doors, and tables were rattled.

Liverpool emigration returns for August show an increase of over 6000 as compared with last year. Only one tenth of the emigrants were Irish, two thirds having been English. The total number was 14 739, against 9302 last year.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on the 16th inst. over a great demonstration held at Carnarvon in connection with the Welsh auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Bishop of Bangor, Lord Penrhyn, Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P., and others took part in the proceedings.



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CHAPMAN'S SPECIALITY VELVETEENS.  
In Louis Quinze and Pompadour Designs, 2s. 6d.

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Corduroys in Black and 100 Choice Colourings, 2s. 6d.

THE QUEEN writes:—"Mr. Chapman's Velveteens bear the most crucial tests for wear and durability."

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| Cashmeres and Merinos .. .. | The Purest Wools.               |
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The popular fashion of using rich materials for trimming purposes has introduced many elegant fabrics that are peculiarly effective when judiciously used. These stylish Brocades are chief composed of silk. I have seen some Paris Model Dresses in which these Brocades were used that looked charming, and equal to anything at 10s. 6d. the yard, but the price is only 3s. 11d. per yard, and they are 24 in. wide. Pattern free.

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Having in mind the remarkable Sale during the past season of Washing Oatmeal Cloths, I have arranged with a celebrated Scotch firm to produce me a cloth which exactly resembles the summer fabric in manufacture, only that this is made entirely from wool. A most suitable cloth for winter purposes, and a great novelty, for which I am the sole consignee; 25 in. wide, 1s. 11d. per yard.

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|                        |          |
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Rich Thick Faltie Stripes, all colours, splendid quality. Two yards skirt, 40 in. wide, 4s. 11d. and 4s. 11d. per yard. Other Skirtings, with handsome Silk Stripes, on contrasting grounds, in different designs, 2s. 11d. to 5s. 9d. per yard, 40 in. wide. A really useful good-looking Skirting, 40 in. wide, 1s. 4d. per yard.

PATTERNS of above Goods free to any part of the Globe. Carriage paid upon parcels exceeding £2 in value, PROVIDED THE ORDERS ARE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH. This refers to Great Britain and Ireland.  
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ON AN AVERAGE, about every seven days AN OPPOSITION VELVETEEN to the "LOUIS" is stated and endeavoured to be introduced to public notice under one name or another. Not only is the style of making up, and the stamping of the name of the back of every yard asserted to be equal or superior. THE PROPRIETOR of the "LOUIS" Velveteen, whilst admitting that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," cannot but caution the public that the genuine article is stamped EVERY YARD AT THE BACK, THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN, in plain letters.

AVOID ALL IMITATIONS UNDER  
WHATSOEVER NAMES THEY  
ARE OFFERED.

POMPADOUR NOVELTIES in Velvet, Silk, and Wool, now used in combination with Cashmeres, Faltie Stripes, Serres, Silks, &c. Patterns and parcels carriage paid.—J. VENABLE and SONS, Whitechapel, E., House Furnishers and General Drapers.

NEW WINTER DRESSES.—Scarborough Tweed Serres, price 7d. per yard. Patterns free.  
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SEALSKINS, ULSTER CLOTHS, SHOWERPROOF TWEEDS, &c., for LADIES' JACKETS and MANTLES. Also an immense variety of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen's and Boys' Wear, in all qualities, at very moderate prices for cash.  
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"Soft, pure, and warm as the Elder-down."

BOOTH AND FOX'S REAL DOWN  
QUILTS, UNDER SKIRTS (present fashion), LADIES' VESTS, and DRESSING-GOWNS (also for Gentlemen) secure the perfection of HEALTHY WARMTH WITHOUT WEIGHT. The purity and lasting qualities of these celebrated goods are unequalled. The genuine bear the names of BOOTH and FOX, London, Cork, Manchester, Glasgow. Sold by Drapers and Upholsters.

SHIRTS and COLLARS, unequalled for quality and accuracy of fit.  
Ten per cent discount for prepayment.  
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AS MADE FOR HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.  
ALEXANDER'S SEWING-COTTON  
and ALEXANDER'S KNITTING-COTTON are THE BEST. They are noted for superior quality.  
Sold by all Drapers and Haberdashers.

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Brilliant glazed inks for Text Writing. Add a few drops of Judson's Dyes—Magenta, Violet, Blue, Sultan Red, Cerise, or Canary—to a Sixpenny bottle of Judson's Superior Gum. Write with a brush.

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May be dyed many brilliant colours with Judson's Dyes. Gunned lettering when sprinkled with the coloured rice is very effective. Soak the rice for three hours in cold water, then stir in some boiling water and half a bottle of dye. Yellow peas when dyed Scarlet make excellent imitation holly-berries; they will also dye Violet, Magenta, and Green.

JUDSON'S DYES.—A Sixpenny Bottle of Magenta will make a quart of beautiful Ink for Writing or Marking.  
JUDSON'S DYES.—For Colouring everything.  
24 Colours, 6d. per Bottle, of Chemists everywhere.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES BOUGHT FOR CASH.—Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIPS, THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, 31, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, London, W., the old established buyers of LEFT-OFF CLOTHES AND ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY.—Diamonds, Antique Lace, Furniture, Old Armour, Tapestry, Aubique Brocades, Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at any time or distance, with the strictest privacy, as heretofore, by Mr. and Mrs. PHILLIPS, the Old Curiosity Shop, 31, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, London, W.  
Established Upwards of Half a Century.

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COURT AND FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE,  
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The ONLY Address for the Mourning Warehouse.

ON RECEIPT of LETTER or TELEGRAM, Goods will be sent on approbation to any part of England, no matter the distance, with an experienced and excellent-fitting Dressmaker to take measure and orders.  
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JAUBERT'S BLACK SILKS.  
100 pieces, excellent value,  
2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 3s. 9d., 7s. 6d.

BONNET or CIE'S BLACK SILKS.  
From 1s. to 2s. 6d. below list prices,  
5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. per yard.

LYONS VELVETS in BLACK.  
Perfection of make, at  
10s. 9d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 9d., 14s. 6d., and 16s. 9d.

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A great variety of new shapes  
MANTLES and JACKETS,  
suited for present wear,

At PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street.

COSTUMES at 2 Guineas, Complete.  
New Styles in Serge and other useful Materials,  
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AT £2 10s. 6d., COSTUMES in FRENCH CASHMERE, fashionable and perfectly new styles, with sufficient material for Bodice.  
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New and very serviceable materials, suited for the Autumn Season, including some strong and well-made SERGES, and a variety of other useful Materials.

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GRATEFUL  
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"THE FRESH AND SPLENDID distinction of a Gold Medal, now given in 1876."—Paris Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."  
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Guaranteed pure Cocoa, only deprived of the superfluous oil. Sold in Packets and Tins.

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Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.  
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened with Weakness and Arrowroot, Starch, &c.  
The faculty pronounced it the most nutritious perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.  
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HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Pure, mild, and mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the profession. The Cream of Old Irish Whiskies.  
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Dr. Harsall says:—"Soft and mellow, pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."  
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ORANGE CHAMPAGNE is a Non-Intoxicating Drink, made simply from Oranges, and perfectly wholesome. Highly suitable for Christmas Parties. Quarts, 7s. per dozen; Pints, 4s. Bottles 2s., and Cases 1s., till returned.—Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, and Wine Merchants.  
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WILLS' "WESTWARD HO!"  
NEW SMOKING MIXTURE.  
"When all things were made, none was made better than Tobacco; to be a lone man's Companion, a bachelor's Friend, a hungry man's Food, a sad man's Cordial, a wakeful man's Sleep, and a chilly man's Fire. There is no herb like it, under the canopy of Heaven."—King'sley's "Westward Ho!"  
In 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. Packets, lined with tinfoil.

WILLS, W. D. and H. O.  
FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.  
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as a cherry. Prepared by HENRY O. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailers everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.  
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for—"The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY O. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

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WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRAPERS,  
ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON.  
sell all goods at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.  
PATTERNS FREE to any part of the World.  
All Parcels CARRIAGE-PAID.

SERGES! SERGES!  
WELSH, WEST OF ENGLAND, AND SCOTCH.  
Our Stock of this ever useful, cheap, and fashionable material is unequalled in quality and quantity by any house in the kingdom. All the following are guaranteed Best Dyed:—  
27 in. WEST RIDING .. .. 63d.  
28 in. "ROUGH AND READY" .. .. 74d.  
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ALL-WOOL KERSEY MERE .. .. 1s. 11d.  
Patterns free.  
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FRENCH FLANNEL SERGES IN FINE ART COLOURS.  
These goods are made of the very best Long Wool, and we hold a guarantee from the Manufacturer with regard to their Washing qualities. They have the appearance of a fine Indian Cashmere, and are especially suitable for Clinging Toilettes, Afternoon Tea Gowns, or Robes de Chambre.  
There are two qualities:—  
Quality No. 1, 30 inches wide, 1s. 11d. per yard.  
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JAMES SPENCE and CO.

POMPADOUR FLANNEL SERGES.  
These goods will be the rage of the coming season. They have been specially made for us, and the lovely Patterns cannot be obtained elsewhere.  
The "Young Ladies' Journal" says:—"The Pompadour Flannels, of which Messrs. J. Spence and Co., St. Paul's-churchyard, have a choice assortment of patterns and colours, will be very much worn during the autumn and winter months for ladies' morning robes and for pinafore dresses for young ladies and children. They may be had in light, dark, and black grounds, the pretty little floral patterns being very attractive." These flannels measure 27 inches in width. The price is 2s. 11d. per yard. Patterns free.  
JAMES SPENCE and CO.

KNOCKABOUT CORDUROY CLOTH.  
This is a new Cloth, specially made for us, and will be a great success.  
It defies the hardest wear, and comprises a black and ten good dark shades.  
27 in. wide, price 1s. 4d.  
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NEW POMPADOURS for POLONAISES and DRESS TRIMMINGS.  
These goods are all decided novelties, and are even more varied than our well-known Pompadour Cambrics, which were so fashionable in the Spring and Summer Season.  
The prices vary according to quality; but all classes will find something to meet their requirements.  
Prices from 10d. to 3s. 11d.  
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JAMES SPENCE and CO.

THE DRESS OF THE FUTURE.  
AUTUMN and WINTER FASHIONS.  
SPENCE'S VELVETEENS (REGISTERED),  
CORDUROY, PLAIN and POMPADOUR,  
in 100 Lovely Colours.  
ST. PAUL'S VELVETEEN.  
LOUIS VELVETEEN. } At reduced  
LINDEN OZONID VELVETEEN. } prices.  
ERECT PILE VELVETEENS.  
CORDUROY VELVETEENS.  
BROOKE CORDUROY VELVETEENS.  
POMPADOUR VELVETEENS.  
FIRST AUTUMN DELIVERY.—Ladies should at once write or Patterns to inspect these Novelties.  
Prices in Black, from 1s. 6d. to 5s. 11d.  
Prices in All Colours, 1s. 11d. to 3s. 11d.  
Press Notice.—The Velveteens sold by Messrs. Spence, St. Paul's-churchyard, at 1s. 11d., are very good for so low a price. They are soft velveteens with a thick pile, and soft velveteens always wear the best.—See the "Queen," "Young Ladies' Journal," "Morning Post," "Court Journal," &c.

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We take this opportunity of stating that we have prepared for the present season a beautifully ILLUSTRATED and elaborately designed CATALOGUE, which, besides containing a complete Price List of Goods, contains also a sketch of "St. Paul's Cathedral," expressly written for us by the talented writer, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, which of itself is sufficient to stamp the book with no ordinary interest and value.  
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ALL PARCELS SENT CARRIAGE-PAID.  
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MESSRS. JAY'S experienced Dressmakers  
and milliners travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to purchasers, when the emergency of mourning requires the immediate execution of orders. They take with them dresses and millinery, besides materials at 1s. per yard and upwards cut from the piece, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the London General Mourning Warehouse in Regent-street.  
Reasonable estimates are submitted for household mourning at a great saving to large or small families.  
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BLACK MARINE SERGE,  
ALL WOOL, 27 in. wide, only 15d. per yard.  
A specialist m-factured expressly for JAY'S, REGENT-STREET.

FASHIONABLE CASHMERE COSTUMES,  
FROM THE LATEST PARIS MODELS,  
including length for Bodice, and trimmed with silk or Pencil sketches post-free, if desired.  
JAY'S,  
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,  
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BREIDENBACH'S PHLOMIS (Sweet Scented). Beautifully fragrant and lasting. 2s. 6d. to 40s. Bottle. BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE. Invaluable for preserving the growth of the Hair. 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. Bottle. Of all Chemists and the Makers, 1579, New Bond-street.

SOZODONT.—The Peerless liquid Dentifrice.  
Its use imparts the most fragrant breath; it beautifies, cleanses, and preserves the teeth in a surprising manner. It gives a delightfully fresh taste and feeling to the mouth, removing all the tart and sour from the teeth, and thereby arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already become black by decay or neglect. Impure Breath caused by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralized by Sozodont. The price of the Fragrant Sozodont is 3s. 6d., put up in large bottles fitted with patent sprinklers for applying the liquid to the tooth-brush. Each bottle is inclosed in a handsome toilet box. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London. Observe the Name SOZODONT on the label, box, and bottle.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?  
Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effective restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S  
AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London; Pinaud and Meyer, 57, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Lions Charlot, Brussels.

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(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium,  
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## LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,

proved by nearly thirty years' medical experience to be  
THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL  
which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST,  
THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY,  
WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,  
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"The value of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod-Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod-Liver Oil, that Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be hailed as pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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"I found during my Indian experience that the worst and character of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the greatest benefit. The oil of Dr. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 7s.; 6 bottles, 40s. of all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

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GLYCERINE PASTILLES (Patent). The best and most agreeable Glycerine Jubilee. In Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 4s., bearing A. and H.'s Signature and Trade Mark (a Plough). Of all Chemists.

PECTORAL FRUIT PASTILLES  
(Registered). An efficacious Bronchial and Pulmonary. Of delicious flavour. In Boxes only, 1s. 9d. each. Trade Mark (a Plough). Of all Chemists, and of  
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DENTIFRICE WATER.—Preserves and  
Whitens the Teeth, Sweetens the Breath, Strengthens the gums, and penetrates where tooth powder cannot. Declared by Physicians and Dentists the best preparation yet before the public. Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.  
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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."  
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For scrofula, scurvy, skin and blood diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Send to any address for 50 or 100 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.  
The best remedy for acidity of the Stomach, flatulency, Headache, Gout, and indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.  
The safest and most gentle Aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.  
OF ALL CHEMISTS.

D. HULETT.—GASELIERS in CRYSTAL GLASS and ORICOLU or BRONZE. Medieval Fittings. A large Stock always on View. Every article marked with plain figures.—Manufactory, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S  
STEEL PENS.  
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1875.  
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

MUSICAL-BOX DÉPÔTS, 56, Cheapside,  
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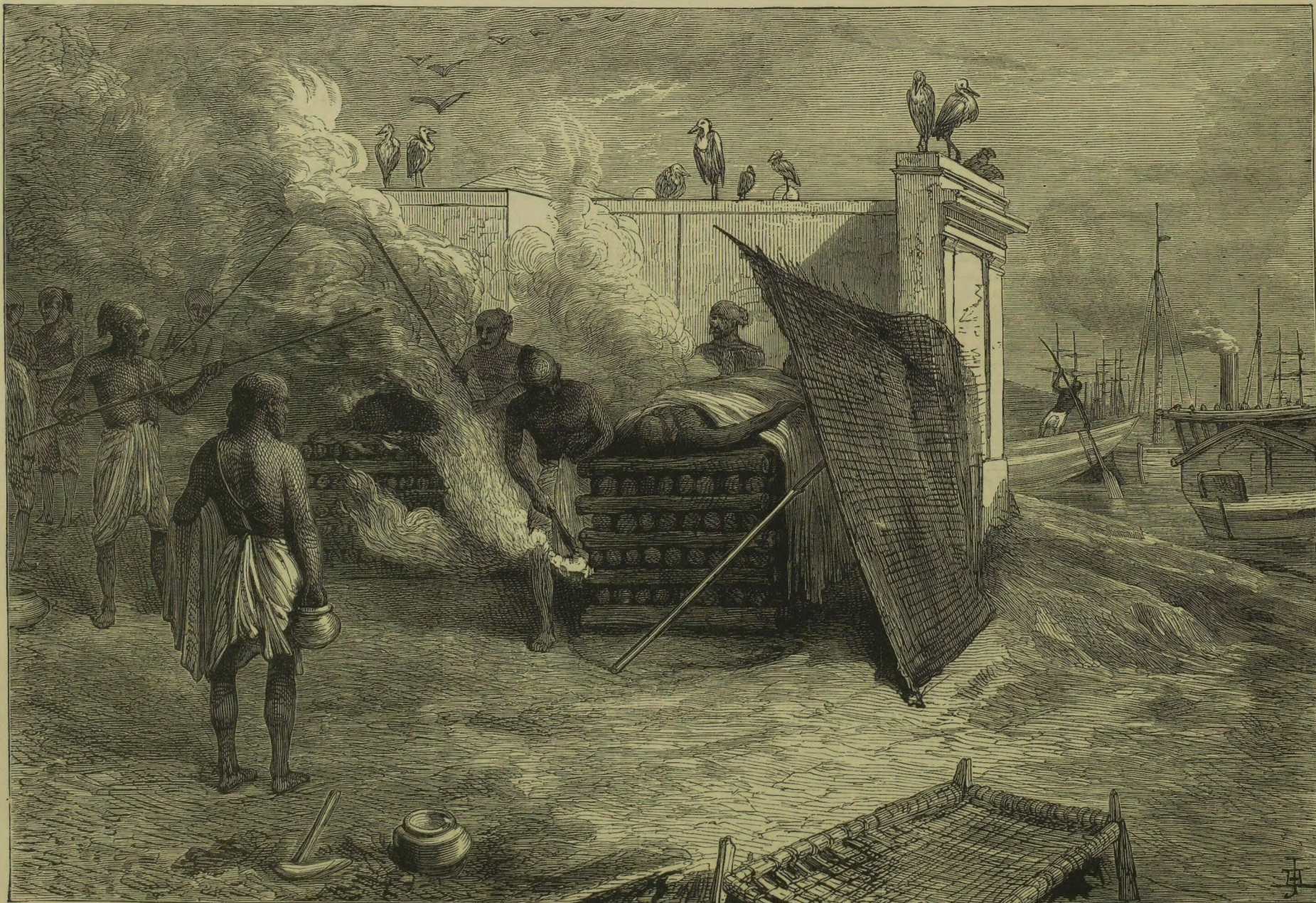
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